THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,571—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Feb.	SALSETTE	6900	MANTUA	11000
24th ,,	EGYPT	6000	----	,,
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10851	----	,,
9th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	,,
16th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOREA	11000
23rd ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	----	,,
30th ,,	PERSIA	8000	----	,,
6th ,,	KARMOSA	10500	----	,,
9th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	----	,,
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th ,,	MANTUA	11000	----	,,
27th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MALOJA	11000
4th May.	EGYPT	6000	----	,,
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	----	,,

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 425 or Rs. 394	Rs. 748 or Rs. 841
To London by Str.	Rs. 529 or Rs. 497	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
BAROOSOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES (JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glas	8529	----	11 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	25 Jan.	18 ,,	13 Mar.	---
City of Calcutta	7912	3 Feb.	26 ,,	23 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	29 ,,	13 ,,	----	30 ,,
City of Sparta	6412	27 ,,	----	6 Apl	---
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 ,,	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	8529	16 Apl.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6321	25 ,,	19 ,,	8 June	---
City of Lahore	6672	15 May	14 June	6 July	---
City of Paris	9200	16 ,,	9 ,,	30 July	---
City of Manchester	6551	6 June	2 July	23 July	---
City of York	7800	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	---
City of Sparta	6412	27 ,,	21 ,,	19 Aug.	---
City of Peking (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	---
Trafford Hall	5781	30 ,,	13 ,,	2 Sept.	---
City of Glasgow	8529	30 ,,	22 ,,	13 ,,	---
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	---
City of Lahore	6672	21 ,,	12 Sept.	3 Oct.	---
City of Calcutta	7529	29 ,,	21 ,,	11 ,,	---

NOTE.—All the above steamers have saloon 1 class accommodation except those s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

† Arrive at Port Said in, † 20 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7529	29 Aug.	Naples.....6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles.21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	26 ,,	Naples.....4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Sparta	6412	3 Oct.	----	24 Oct.
City of Sparta	6400	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
City of Corinth	6243	30 ,,	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Trafford Hall	6321	31 ,,	Naples.....6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8300	8 Nov.	Marseilles 13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Lahore	6672	20 ,,	----	12 Dec.
City of Benares	9013	30 ,,	----	27 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles 25 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

Fares.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	491	329	449
London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	809
Liverpool	805	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Passengers are exempt from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is found to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each one ship carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All the ships have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The above is a favourable route for Passage by B. I. Steamers between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon. 19th Feb.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 22nd Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday 23rd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2208 tons, on Wednesday 21st February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 2nd March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

17th February, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st Mar. 1912
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April ,,
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,, ,,
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May ,,
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th ,, ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June ,,
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Gobol	17th June ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Persia	5895	S. Chinsk	21st Feb. 1912
Nippon	6350	E. Turabochie	28th Mar. ,,
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April ,,
† Austria	7588	D. Casilich	23th ,, ,,
China	6017	P. Pavisich	23th May ,,

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
To London via Trieste	,, 579 to 641*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 903 ,, 1,038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
To London via Trieste	,, 429 to 419†
To London via Trieste and back	,, 643 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
To London via Trieste	,, 529 to 694*
To London via Trieste and back	,, 835 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard-, Tarcen and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passage apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,

of London & Bristol,

can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz, Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKONG
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGAI

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, on dates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Astang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 307, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz, ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6,4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO., PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

PATENTED ABROAD. "JOHA" PATENTED ABROAD

(REGISTERED AS A TRADE-MARK.)

A 40 per cent. preparation of Salvarsan ready for immediate use. Will not deteriorate by keeping.

Prepared after the original prescription of Dr. CARL SCHINDLER, Berlin and Geh. Med. Rat. Prof. Dr. A. NEISSER, Breslau

Used with most satisfactory results in many of the leading Hospitals and Clinics on the Continent.

The great popularity which "JOHA" has recently gained in the Salvarsan-treatment is due, firstly, to its almost entire painlessness and, secondly, to its simplicity in use.

"JOHA" is supplied to the medical profession as follows :—

"JOHA" 40 per cent.	1 cc m	containing 0, 4 Salvarsan	Rs. 8 8
	1 1-2 cc m	,, 0, 6 Salvarsan	,, 10 12
"JOHA" for children	1 cc m	,, 0, 1 Salvarsan in packages containing 5 tubes	,, 10 4
	1 cc m	,, 0, 2 Salvarsan in packages containing 3 tubes	,, 10 12
Syringe with 3 needles and a canula in metal case		... ...	,, 4 8

FULL LITERATURE ON APPLICATION.

N. POWELL & CO.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"JOHA" and Salvarsan are injected in our premises.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8.
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Rs. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES

Provision Stores supplied by order only.

MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE. RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.

Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.

TRIAL SOLICITED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MIRZA MAHOMED JAFFER KHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
NATHA KALIANJI, late of Bombay, Kapol Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker.
SALAYBHAI ABOOBAKERBHAI, late of Bombay, Dawoodi Bohora Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM BROUGH-SIMPSON, late of Barsi Deputy Chief Engineer and Agent, Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, European, Inhabitant.
THOMAS HENRY BOCHFORD, Assistant Auditor and Accountant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, late of Jhansi European Inhabitant.
HAJI KASSAM NOOR MAHOMED, late of Bombay, HALAI Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant.
WILLIAM PITT, late of Lonavla, European Inhabitant, in the employe of Messrs. Pauling and Company, Limited, Contractors.
MARIA THEREZA MIRANDA, late of Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant, a widow.
EDGAR STEWERT, late Guard, North Western Railway, Sibi European.
HENRY EBENEZER JACOB, late of North Hill House Winchester, in the county of Hants, a retired Major General of the Bombay Staff Corps, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the second day of Feb, 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Ratlam, Mattra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.		UP JOURNEY.	
Bombay ...Dep.	9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep.	7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr.	10-25 p.m.	Bombay.....Arr.	8-20 a.m.

		Hours occupied on journey. H. M.
Bombay to Delhi	...	27 30
,, ,, Meerut	...	29 5
,, ,, Saharanpur	...	30 59
,, ,, Umballa	...	32 24
,, ,, Bareilly	...	32 35
,, ,, Bhatinda	...	33 21
,, ,, Ludhiana	...	34 51
,, ,, Ferozepore	...	34 58
,, ,, Lahore	...	36 50
,, ,, Rathgodam	...	37 30
,, ,, Amritsar	...	37 59
,, ,, Rawalpindi	...	44 31
,, ,, Peshawar	...	48 55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,

Hull, England.

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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.
New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.
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TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chunkla, No. 6.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
KING HENRY VIII,
as performed by
SIR HERBERT TREE
AND THE
ENTIRE COMPANY OF
HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
AN UNIQUE EVENT
IN THE
HISTORY OF BOMBAY.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'S,
SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL BALL,
ON THE TENNIS COURTS, PAREL.
SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1912.
At 9-30 P. M.
Two Prizes will be given away.
A limited numbers of Ticket Issued.
POPULAR PRICES,
Re. 1 FOR GENTS and LADIES FREE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

THE SALE OF Property at Santa Cruz advertised to take place to-morrow, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, etc., at G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place:—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1912.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Prices. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do, brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 16 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE:—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—
4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

EXPERIENCED CLERK OF WORKS REQUIRED. Salary Rs. 45. Must be able to work from plans, and control supply of skilled labour. FRIENDS' MISSION INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Rasulia, Hoshangabad, C. P.

APPLICATIONS from CANVASSERS and AGENTS, are invited by an Office, doing sound Life business only, State experience and terms to Box No. 735, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—"SOONOO COTTAGE," at Andehri, Marchanabad, with upper storey, well, tap and Stable. Apply box No. 795 care of this Paper.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhouni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables at Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Value—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. S. d. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude a reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.
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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suites of drawing-room sofas and chairs, wardas and single almyrah, cupboards, chairs, iron-safes, phonographs with records, etc.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. Thomas Henry Roseford, such as 1 D.B. B.L. 12 bore gun, by A. Hollis and Son, London, 1 Marlins S.B.B.L. repeating rifle, 1 sword, 1 gent's swift bicycle, folding cameras, cabin trunks, books, wearing apparels, etc.

Also re: late Mr. W. Brough Simpson:—1 S.B. B.L. 20 bore gun by Army and Navy, 1 S.B.B.L. 405 bore Manchester repeating rifle, 1 Browning pistol, 1 six-chamber revolver Wehley Patent.

Also the property of an English gentleman—1 D.B. B.L. 12 bore gun and 1 S.B.B.L. rifle.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Amratlal Dayaram, an insolvent.

1 rubber-tyred cabriolette with shifting seat.
1 rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria.
2 grey carriage horses and 1 single harness.

The above may be inspected at Messrs. Scotts' Stable, Govalia Tank Road.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDELERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES ROKO BELTING.

Under instructions from the Bank, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on account of the indentor Mr. Ronald Beidie:—

2 cases in all 3000 ft. Roko Edge Belting with "Patent File," surface, size 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 inches.

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE of MACHINERY, PLANTS and STORES of the Gujrat Candle Factory, and Asbestos Work, Co., in the Compound of Hindu Mankeshwar Temple at Hunraj Lane, at the foot of the Byculla Bridge, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, appointed in the matter of the Gujrat Candle Factory and Asbestos Co., Ltd., and pursuant to the judge's order dated the 3rd day of February, 1912, and in the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of February, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the abovementioned Factory Premises, the machinery, plants, engine, implements, tools, dyes, oil goods, chemicals, chattles and all other assets and property belonging to the said Gujrat Candle Factory or lying at the factory premises.

Catalogues containing detailed list and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co., Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Liquidator, or from the Undersigned.

All the machinery, plants, and all other assets belonging to the factory are on view.

Machinery are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, Piano, etc.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture cottage piano, revolving book stand, settee sofas, cane sofa, easy chairs and chairs, teapoys, writing tables, wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, wardrobe, iron cots with mattresses, lamps, carpets and chest-of-drawers, rich valuable pictures &c., &c., the property of a deceased gentleman.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

3 gramophones, one melophone with 12 records.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 rubber-tyred English-built gig with a bay waler horse and harness.
1 grey horse, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Gujrat cow with calf giving 4 seers of milk daily.
1 gent's coainless Columbia bicycle with new brakes, 2 bells, Hariford tyres new saddle thoroughly overhauled.

The property of a Parsee Gentleman—
1 nearly new brougham by Postanji Press.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, at De Lisle Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Ahmed Mussa and Mahomed Ebrahim, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th day of February, 1912, at 4-30 o'clock p. m. (Standard Time), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 7th day of September, 1909, and expressed to be made between the said Ahmed Moosa and Mahomed Ebrahim of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, the immoveable property situate at De Lisle Road, hereunder described, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Freas land together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and stables standing thereon, situate at De Lisle Road, Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 270, 233, 270 and 271, and New Nos. 13756, 13757, and New Survey Nos. 3464 assessed under Municipal Ward E Nos. 7175, (1), 7175 (1a), 7175 (2-3), 7175 (3a), 7175 (3b), 7175 (4), and Street Nos. 66, 66a, 66a, 66b, 66a, 66b, 66a, 66a and 66a, and which land contains by admeasurement 8295 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the west and north by a water passage, on the south by property belonging to Esmail Haji Essak, and on the east partly by the property of Morarji Narayan, partly by a Hindu Temple and partly by the said De Lisle Road.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office, in 121, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th February, 1912.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO., BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A.1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

A REALLY TRUE WORKMAN
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
SAFE MANUFACTURER, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

THE PROUD RECIPIENT OF 17 MEDALS.
ADDS ONE MORE FEATHER TO HIS CAP.

He gets the BEST CERTIFICATE a SAFE MANUFACTURER can ever get.

The Executors of the Great Temple of GOSWAMI SHRI MAHALAXMI VAHOOJI endorsed the good opinions one by this reputed Safe Maker in the following terms:—

Once it was discovered that ten Keys of a most valuable massive Safe kept in the Temple were lost or stolen. Every effort was made to unlock and open the Safe but to no purpose Many a Locksmith tried but failed. The Safe was even taken to Messrs. Godrej's Factory, but the Safe could not be opened. All the valuables for the decoration and beautifying of the God of the Temple were locked up and it was an imperative need to get them out. At last Mr. HARICHAND was the rescuer from the already become awkward situation. He unlocked the massive Safe and took out the valuables. All the subsequent repairs and new Keys were a piece of work only an excellent and welversed artiste in his line could have done. It was executed most cleverly by Messrs. HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON.

This CERTIFICATE was given on January 4, 1911, and signed Mr. GIRDHARLAL MEHTA, SOLICITOR, and other Executors of the Temple.

APPOINTED BY
ROYAL WARRANT TO
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported into India solely by

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA.

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.,
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.,
KARACHI.

LONG LIVE THE KING
AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.
TO LET, FURNISHED, for Summer months, 33 Upper Belgrave Road, (Facing Durdham Dowas), 3 Sitting-rooms, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Offices. £3 Weekly. Plate and Linen extra.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE:.....NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.,
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO

Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases
10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.
£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.
In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	3,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

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Yearly	Rs. 27 8	Rs. 30 0
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discounts rates payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ,, 0-3

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BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer,)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. RASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Pawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hankow:	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Ohsaka
Calcutta	Singapore	Yiotio
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Saigon	Peking
Pukei	Soerabaya	Kobe
Tsingtau (Kiaochau)	Saigon	New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be done not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on applications.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 61. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Rs. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BASDEN—Jan 22, at Westland, Harlwicke Road, Reigate, the wife of Rev G T Basden, M A, F R G S, of C M S, Awka, South Nigeria, of a son.
BRISTOWE—Jan 23, at Pretoria, South Africa, the wife of the Hon Mr Justice Bristowe, of a daughter.
COX—Jan 24, at Overgien, East Ilsley, the wife of Lieut W T Cox, R N R, Orient Line, of a son.
CHARLTON—Jan 27, at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, the wife of Major Chad E C Graham Charlton, Royal Field Art, of a daughter.
HOLT—Jan 27, at 5 Lower Berkeley Street, W, Lady Mary Holt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—SHAW STEWART—Jan 24, at the Parish Church, Cowden, Robert Alexander, son of Lieut-Col Boyd F Alexander, late Rifle Brigade, to Katharine Shaw Stewart, daughter of the Rev Charles R Shaw Stewart.
BAKER—FOOTE—Jan. 25, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Cmre Valentine Baker to Sibell Mary, daughter of the late Col Barrington Foote.
MURRAY—WING TE—Jan 27, at St Anne's Episcopal Church, Dunbar, John Cosgrove, son of Patrick Murray, W S, 7 Eton Terrace, Edinburgh, to Muriel Grace, daughter of Capt G M Wingate, R A (retired), Craigengelt, Dunbar.

DEATHS.

DALRYMPLE-HAY—Jan 28, at 108 St George's Square, S W. Admiral the Right Hon Sir John Charles Dalrymple-Hay, Bart., G C B, aged 90.
GRAY—On Christmas Day, 1911, Helen, the beloved wife of Major-General W du G Gray.
LOW—Jan 24, at Belgrave Mansions, S W Lieut-Col J LOUTHER—Jan 23, Hon. William Louther, aged 90.
M Low, of Sunvale, Co Limerick, aged 66.
MOSTYN—Jan 25, at Gloddaith, Llandudno, Lady Henrietta Augusta Mostyn, aged 81.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Second Meeting.
Presentation of an address to Sir James Begbie, by the Indian Mercantile Community, Bank of Bombay, 5 p. m.
Dinner to Sir Dinshaw D. Davar and Sir Shapoorji B. Broacha at Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Old Bombay Exhibition closes.
Asiatic Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 5-30 to 6-30; 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "Keep your temper in business; the cool hammer fashions the red-not iron into any shape needed."

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., to-day.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Saturday morning, the 17th February, 1912, at 11 o'clock.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Last night, Megjie Bhimjee, a Hindoo, living at Null Bazar, fell from the third floor of the house, and broke both the legs, and received serious injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in an unconscious state.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Unter dem Freinstio-banner — Nowowieski
Overture	Feste Barsche — Suppe
Selection	Miss Hook of Holland — Rubens
Valse	Jois D' Aimer — Berardi
American Sketch	Down South: — Myddleton
Selection	Best of all — Williams
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Papillo — Pierse
An afra Celtic Intermezzo	Cleopatra Flinnegan — Moret

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan, and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens (with admission fee), commencing at 5-30 p.m., to-day:—

March	British Empire — Kaps
Valse	Kiss of Spring — Rolfe
Selection	The Girl in the Train — Fall
Bell Solo	Carillon in Eb — Goodhart
Two Step	The Cockney Band — Valentine
Selection	German Folk Songs — Barker
Serenade	Sicilietta — Von Blon
Selection	Gaiety Echoes — Monckton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Fowys Lane and Officers, the Band of the 99th Bear Infantry will a play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Overture	William Tell — Rossini
Selection	The Spring Maid — H. Reinhardt
Song	Glorious Devon — Ed. German
Dance	Cretan War Dance — J. W. Cole
Morceau	Enchanted Chimes — J. S. Howgill
Selection	Neapolitan Songs — Godfrey
Serenade	Abod Sabah — M. Retford
Two Step	I've got rings on my fingers — J. Ord. Hume

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day:—

March	With Joyful Sounds — Dostal
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour — Adam
a Song	Violets — Wright
b Caprice	The Whistler and his dog — Pryor
Selection	Peggy — L Stuart
Valse	The Old Belfry — B Phelps
Duet	Lucrezia Borgia — Balfe
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe — Kahner

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.—On behalf of the Organ Renovation Fund of St. John's Church, Colaba, (Afghan Memorial Church) a service of sacred music was performed in an artistic manner last evening at the Church. The choir, which was kindly assisted by several ladies and gentlemen in Bombay who are unconnected with the Church, gave a successful rendering of Carl Maria von Weber's "Jubilie Cantata." The soloists were, Mrs. Halliwell, Mrs. Parry, Mr. F. E. Dunn and Mr. Edwin Gellett, while the chorus of 40 voices was conducted by Mr. Edward Behr, and Mr. Seymour Dove was the organist.

GLORIA CHURCH, MAZAGON.—The annual celebration of the Thirteen Hours' Adoration at the Gloria Church, Mazagon, will be held to-morrow, Sunday. The Blessed Sacrament will be exposed at High Mass at 7 o'clock. At 6 p.m. his Grace, the Bishop of Damaun will preside at the solemn vespers and give three Benedictions, two in the course of the procession outside the church and one inside it. A committee of some gentlemen from the parish have taken it upon themselves to make the necessary arrangements for the decoration and the illumination of the route of the procession, which will pass through Dolkar Street and return through Church Street, and to make the occasion as grand as possible, as this will be last celebration of the kind in this historic church, where religious services will be discontinued from the end of May next.

The "Pioneer" understands that the names of the Executive Councillors for the Bengal Presidency and the Lieutenant-Governorship of the new Province will be announced shortly, on receipt of sanction from he Secretary of State.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Anxious to maintain their character for originality and enterprise up to the last the Committee have arranged for a special programme to be presented in the Exhibition to-day.

In the afternoon the proprietors of the "Jame-Jamshed" have arranged a children's carnival in the Stadium for 6 o'clock. The entertainment will be entirely by children, dances, physical exercises and drills are being arranged, while a large party of children who are appearing in fancy dress should cause great amusement to their fellows. The Pipers of the 96th Infantry will provide the musical part of the programme.

At 7-30 a band of Parsee lady and gentlemen amateurs will give a selection of music in the Central Bandstand, while the Drum and Fife Band of the 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will enliven the precincts of Old Bombay.

At 9-0 in the Stadium will be presented the biggest spectacle that has been yet attempted. Some hundreds of ladies and gentlemenshave kindly volunteered their services for the scene "Harvest Home in Merrie England" and judging from the rehearsal, which was held on Thursday night, the effect will be both novel and pretty. At 9-15 all those in fancy dress, who wish to compete for the prizes will be marshalled inside the competitors' entrance in Esplanade Road and marching round the Stadium will parade in front of the judges box for the declaration of prize winners. Those, who are taking part in the scene, will then proceed back to the competitors' enclosure, the remainder taking their places in the specially reserved seats in front of the judges' box.

This will be the signal for the entrance of the harvesters. The centre of the Stadium has been converted into a miniature harvest field and the villagers will someone get in the last loads of corn. General merry-making will be indulged in during work and when the bell strikes work ceases and a gig is given. While the hands retire for refreshments, a party of jesters will enter who after being loudly welcomed with a yokels chorus will give a jesters dance. These are to be followed by the may-pole dancers, who are quickly surrounded by the villagers anxious to participate in this crowning celebration of "Harvest Home." While the dance is in progress a number of sailors on leave arrive. A dance is demanded of them, they in return asking for the privilege of electing the May Queen. This being granted they dance a hornpipe, at the conclusion of which the May Queen is chosen and conducted to the Dais.

This is followed by the event of the evening, the entrance of the Squire and his party, sets representing Robin Hood and his Merry Men, Old Romance Dolly Vardens and other costumes equally pretty. Entering with a grand march these quickly take up positions for the Sir Roger de Coverley dance, some of the village lads and ladies also joining them. The Squire will then be called upon to nominate a Queen of Beauty who being named will be conducted to a throne beside that of the May Queen. The various groups will take up their positions in front and a flashlight photograph will be taken. The entertainment will then conclude by a procession of decorated motor cars, kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co. which will convey the two queens around the Stadium, all those in costumes accompanying the procession.

General dancing will then take place on the dancing cloth.

These arrangements have entailed a large amount of expense and it has been found necessary to increase the price of seats in the Stadium. The seats in the best positions can be reserved for Rs. 3 each, but as there is plenty of accommodation at Rs. 2 and Re. 1 it is hoped that the arrangements will meet all pockets and that the public will second the efforts of the Committee in making the last night of the Exhibition a successful and memorable one.

Competitors and all those in fancy costume should bear in mind that free admission and seats can be obtained by passing through the Competitors entrance in the Esplanade Road before 9 o'clock.

The Bands of the 1st Battn. Royal Warwickshire Regt, the 96th Bear Infantry and Bombay Native Band will give selection of music during the evening.

RAO BAHADUR K. OCHHAVRAM.

Krishnalal Ochhavram, Rao Bahadur, is dead. If ever it was true of a man that his place could not be filled it is true of him, writes a local correspondent:—He was essential to so many things that they seem impossible now that he is gone. What will the Ahmedabad horse and cattle shows be without that dominating, ubiquitous figure, quaintly garbed in snuff-coloured smock and loose mauve "phenta," that wonderful voice, now drawling, now rancously strident, directing all things and all men, without the kindly glance from behind those gold-rimmed spectacles, the indulgent smile beneath that grizzled, walrus-like moustache? How will the famine-stricken cattle fare now that the soul of charity, the essence of organization, has departed from the midst of the relief camps? And where shall we look for another such preacher and exponent of scientific agriculture?

No believer in resting on well-earned laurels, the Rao Bahadur had, since his retirement from Government service, five years ago, taken up the role of country gentleman, and a fine one he made. He acquired land, tilled it and, as occasion arose, added to his holding. No absentee landlord he, but a practical enterprising farmer whose methods and crops were an object-lesson to the countryside no dilettante fancier, but as sound a judge as he was an ardent lover of live-stock. When the monsoon failed last year Krishnalal, debarred from the excitements of his annual cattle and horse shows, turned his energies to demonstrating how quick-growing fodder crops could be raised and animal life preserved. For the past three months he had been bearing, as a labour of love, the brunt of the executive work of the Ahmedabad Famine Charitable Relief Committee, and the nine hundred odd head now cared for in the three cattle-kitchens are there mainly as a result of his whole hearted practical exposition of the life-saving tenets of his religion. His days were spent at the camps, his nights in devising improvements in and additions to them and he expired almost in the act of pending a letter about opening a fresh one.

As Head Clerk to successive Collectors he was notorious as a drafter of communication which required softening down. An officer once asked him why he favoured such strong language, and the reply was characteristic. "Sir," said the old gentleman, slapping his chest, "I say to myself Krishnalal, you are Collector of Ahmedabad what do you say to this? and then I write what I should say." He never quite lost his fire-eating proclivities, but they cloaked one of the mildest natures which ever breathed.

Though he leaves neither widow nor child his loss will be felt almost as that of a father by hundreds who were privileged to call themselves his friends. Indefatigable to the very end, he died, as he would have wished, in his self-imposed harness and flushed with pride that his work had, only a few days before been and commenced by the highest authority in the Presidency.

As the shrunken waters of the Sabarmati bear his ashes, past the scenes of his labours of yesterday, to that rest which his strenuous life knew not and desired not we who tarry by the river-bank may take comfort in the assurance of the welcome with which the Master will receive this good and faithful servant: "Krishnalal, well done."

H. L. P.

"ARABELLA" RADIO-MEDICINAL NATURAL WATER.

This medicinal natural water which has been introduced into India with marked success, is the only Spa water possessing Radio-Activity—proved in analysis by E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., the well-known London analyst—and strongly recommended by Dr. Bell, M.D., F.R.F.P.S., Physician in charge of the Cancer Reserach Dept., London, leading specialists, and the medical profession in all parts, as being the most reliable specific in the treatment of Liver and Gout complaints, and in relieving and curing Indigestion, Chronic Constipation, and all disorders of the functionary organs. A careful comparison with some of the best known medicinal waters, proves that the "Arabella" in various important characteristics, is better adapted than many others for the treatment of the conditions abovementioned, in tropical climates, and this has been corroborated by exhaustive practical experience. It ensures against Appendicitis. Its action is perfectly natural and without inconvenience, purging, or disorder. An occasional dose will keep the system in a clean, healthy condition, and ward off fevers. The Radio-Medicinal Water can be obtained at all Chemists and Stores at a nominal cost.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The Seva Sadan Society is now three years old. It is a pioneer Indian ladies Society for training Indian Sisters Ministrant and serving the poor, the sick, and the distressed. In its Girgaum house, for which Rs.200 a month were paid as rent there was no room for a Female Medical Ward or a Midwifery Ward. So it removed to a larger house on Sleater Road, hired at Rs. 350 a month in which these wards were started. But the number of those requiring ministration increased and at the most there was room only for twelve beds in the new house. In the Girgaum house there was a large hall useful for lectures and educational work. In the Sleater Road house, there was no such hall. Moreover, this latter house was not close to the Hindu quarter. Again, even in this comparatively commodious house divided into two handsome blocks, there was no sufficient room for a large number of nurses, or probationers, or lady college students requiring accommodation and willing to observe our rules. The house difficulty has been a most serious difficulty, and, to solve it, we propose to have our own building on the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust, only three or four minutes' walk from our present quarters, in a better and healthier locality, with the sea and the Hanging Gardens hard by.

In the latest Report of the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association it is said: Though from year to year we may not see any very striking signs of progress when we remember that only ten years ago the present building was considered far too large and that to-day we need one double its size for both Home and Institute, we realise that God has indeed blessed the work and that He has made it an unseen but part of the life of the city." If a dominational Society 35 years old can show no "very striking signs of progress" a Society like ours, working on unsectarian lines and only three years old cannot well be expected to snow them. But the public is not a loser by the existence of the Society. It was appreheaded that a Society aiming at training Hindu Parsi and Musulman lady missioners for medical nursing educational and other philanthropic purposes and having as its basic principles the two mottoes, "Life is a trust for loving self-sacrificing service", and "One at core if not in creed", would have a very short life unless funds were guaranteed, and the two guarantors themselves have paid Rs. 45,000 out of the Rs. 57,000 spent in 3 years. The surgical instruments, furniture, books and other deadstock cost about Rs. 8,000, and, thus, out of the public money, only about Rs. 4.000 may be said to have been used for current non-capital expenditure. The public are really the richer by the Rs. 82,000 forming the Endowment and Building Fund of the Society, richer by the value of the Ambavli hill plot of 11 acres and a half generously given by Sir George Clarke's Government, richer by the house and garden at Malad where we have our Home for the Homeless and which Seth Chhabildas Lalubhai has promised to convey to the Society, richer, lastly, by the value of the King Edward Sanatorium for consumptives at Dharmpur (Simla Hills), (with its pine forest of about 100 acres and with 7 acres more for a preventorium), started by the Consumptives' Homes Society, Bombay, which owes its origin to the same guarantors and has its office at the Seva Sadan. Not less than Rs. 65,000 have been already spent on the Sanatorium, out of which Rs, 55,000 at least have been spent on buildings, roads, thanks, etc. And the Endowment Fund of the said Society on 30th November 1911, amounted to Rs. 45,700. At the lowest computation, the public of India are the richer by about four lakhs, apart from the value of the work done, owing to the existence of the humble Seva Sadan Society.

On the plot in Gamdevi, we want to build, besides a modest hospital, a large lecture-hall with a gallery where lectures, illustrated by means of a bioscope, can be given to ladies. We should like also to provide quarters for a large staff of nurses, and, if possible, for lady doctors working among the poor free of charge. We, already, have a Parsi Ashram and Hindu Ashram, and our Islamia section has made a beginning with a small Mussulman Ashram. We want buildings for all the three together, with recreation ground and guest-rooms and other rooms for poor and middle class ladies of these communities, especially ladies from the mofussil, studying in Bombay colleges and other Institutions.

The Bombay Young Women's Christian Association has spent over a lakh on its buildings, and our building will cost us as much. Out of our Endowment and Building Fund of Rs. 82,000, one half only can be used for building purposes, but out of that half about Rs. 10,000 have been already spent on the purchase of nearly 2 acres of land at Santa Cruz, for our Sisters' Homes, and for Holiday Homes. We have, thus, about Rs. 31,000 available. Even if we postpone building operations at Santa Cruz and Ambavli, we require at least Rs. 70,000 for our Institute and Home at Bombay, and we now appeal to the public to help us, and trust their response will be a generous one.

All remittances to be made to Sister Sushilabai, Assistant Secretary, Seva Sadan Society, Gamdevi, Bombay.

The principal office bearers of the Society are as follows:—President of the Society, Mrs. Ranade, widow of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. President of the Islamia Section (consisting of 70 paying lady members), Mrs. Fatehali Shaik Ahmed. Chairman of the Parsi Ashram Committee, Mrs. Shirin Cama. Chairman of the Hindu Ashram Committee Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakhi.

The Institutions maintained for the benefit of women are:—A home for the Homeless, an Industrial Home, medical Wards, a dispensary, Library and Reading-room, Ashrams (Sisterhoods) Hindu, Parsi, and Mahomedan. Free Educational Classes in the Sadan, also Home Classes in chawls and Pardahnishin houses.]

ARRIVAL OF "DUNGOLA."

The hired transport "Dungola," Captain L. E. S. Spicer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 27th January, calling on the way at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts for different regiments consisting of 60 officers, 11 ladies, 7 children, 16 warrant officers, 15 women, and 27 children, 750 non-commissioned officers and men, 41 women, 41 children, and 3 nursing sisters. The following are the names of the officers:—Majors Wright and Weir 1st R. I. Rifles, Capt. Laggatt and wife, 1st Royal Scotts; 2nd Lt. Rawby; 8th Hussars; 2nd Lients. Murray, Lyon and Henderson, 1st H. L. I., 2nd Lt. Slatter, 1st King's Own; Lieut. Oakes, 13th Hussars; 2nd Lt.; Friend, 7th D. Guards; Lieut. Prince 2nd K. S. L. I. Capts. Lillie and French 1st R. I. Regt; Capt. Fitz-John, 2nd Warvikshire Regt.; 2nd Lieuts. Hutchinson, and Evans, 7th Hussars; Lieut. Bird, Sub-Lt. Hughes, Hallett, R. I. Marine; Capt. Mainprise, Lieut. Hughes, 2nd Lts. Gordon Britton, Farley and Phipps, R. E.; Capts. Welden and Case, 2nd Dorsets; Lieut. Organ-Pinker, and May Sharp, 1st Leinsters; 2nd Lt. Russell, 1st West Riding, Lt. Col. Donaldson, Capts. Stuck and Smith, Lieuts. Benson and Dykes, Major Way, R. A. M. C.; Capts. Probyn and Leaming, A. V. C. Rev. Sale and Rev. Kitching, Chaplains; Major Walker, 3rd Bl. Fusiliers; 2nd Lts. Dickinson, and Tunks, 1st Leicesters; 2nd Lt. Sheridan, 2nd R. I. Fusilier; 2nd Lt. Coats, 1st Essex; 2nd Lt. Leslie, 2nd R. Beaks; 2nd Lt. Traill, 1st Seaforth; Lieut. Allin, N. Stafford; Capt. Watt, 17th Lancers; Capt. Holmes and Major Stewart, 116th Mahrattas; Lieut. Carbould, Warren, R. F. A., Lients. Doyle, Scudamore, Penny, Brandenburg Murphy, Armstrong and Plumtre, I. M. S., Lieut. Nixon, 91st Punjabis; Capt. Paster, 10th Lancers; Lieut. Barridge, 35th Sikhs; Lt. Lake, 109th Infantry, Lt. Steel, 129th Baluchis.

The tremendous popularity of Continental Tyres which are made for Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles and Carriages cannot be better proved than by the following figures which have just been issued by the Company. The number of employees in the year 1900 was 1,615; in 1,905 4,516, in 1,910, 7,500 and beginning of 1912, 10,000. The Continental Tyre Company whose establishments are in the famous town of Hanover is to-day the largest Rubber Manufactory in the World and their goods are found in all parts of the Globe.

THE inauguration of the new Campanile of St. Mark's, in Venice, has been arranged for the 23rd April and His Holiness the Pope, who presented the bells for the new building, has asked that a peal shall be registered on a gramophone disc so that he may hear the chimes in the Vatican. The Pope possesses a magnificent instrument, which is one of his chief distractions.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

Quinquagesima Sunday—18th February.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns—268, 242, 315, 202. 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Anthem—"Blessed be the God and Father."—Wesley. Hymns—536, 27. Collections for Bombay Diocesan Church Society. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Caildren's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days. Ash Wednesday 8 a.m.; Thursday, Friday, Saturday 7-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; Daily 8 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m., Evensong; Thursday 6-30 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard. Commination Service on Ash Wednesday 5-15 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Litany and Holy Communion 11-30 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for the C. M. S. Western India Missions.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a.m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 2-30 p.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m., Matins; 10 a.m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes at Church; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher; Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a.m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Londhe, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m. (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dason.

American Mission Church (Congregational), New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Majels); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe Longmore, Chard and Nicholson.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Father Jovey. Alms for Church Expenses.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Ll. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pers. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours. New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Fort.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 130; Hymns: 178, 309, 365.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Annual Missionary Service. Preacher Rev. Dr. Macnicol, Poona. Psalms, 145; Hymns, 429, 428, 425.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Maylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15

SUBMARINE DISASTER.

A3 Sunk with all Hands in an Angry Sea.

London, Feb. 3.

The British submarine A3 is lost with all hands—four officers and ten men.

In an angry sea, which rose tempestually, lasted from time to time by fierce snow squalls, all yesterday afternoon till darkness fell, a little group of warships, tugs and lighters toiled and swept with hawsers where the current of the Channel boils strongest off the eastern extremity of the Isle of Wight. They were searching for the wreck of the submarine and her imprisoned dead—victims of the last and not least tragical of such disasters. The blinding snow impeded them at their grim work, and night was on them before it was accomplished.

It was yesterday morning that the disaster occurred. The Submarine A3 was exercising with six other vessels of her type and the parent ship Hazard off the eastern extremity of the Isle of Wight when she collided with the Hazard and received such injuries that she sank almost immediately carrying down with her to death four officers and ten men. The weather at the time was cold, and there was a haze on the water which rendered it difficult to see the submarines. The A3 had been diving and began to come to the surface at a point two-and-a-half miles south-west of East Princess Buoy, off Sandown. She was half submerged when the Hazard struck her. After the blow bubbles of gas and air rose to the surface, and the sea boiled for some seconds, indicating that the water was pouring into the hull of the submarine. From the moment of the collision there was no hope of saving the men on board. The Hazard instantly transmitted the terrible news to Portsmouth by wireless. The message was picked up in transit by the cruiser Liverpool which was proceeding to take her place in the fleet that is to welcome the King at Spithead and she steamed at full speed to the spot. She was followed by tugs from the dockyard. With infinite pains the vessel was located and buoyed, but all attempts to raise her have been postponed till to-day.

Portsmouth, Feb. 2.

At the moment of the disaster the ill-fated submarine was returning to the surface after a dive. She had been below some time and as she rose, she struck the Hazard. The larger vessel was unaffected, but the submarine received a mortal blow.

A portion of her grey hull showed above the water for a second or two, the horrified crew of the Hazard saw it disappear almost as quickly as it had risen; then followed what was to practical seamen who understand the qualities and dangers of the submarine a fatal sign.

Immediately after the hull had disappeared, a number of large air bubbles appeared in the swirling water which had engulfed A3. That could only mean one thing—a hole had been torn in the side of A3, the water had poured into her and her officers and crew had bravely died at the post of duty.

The moment the A3 went down, the Hazard took steps to mark the spot. Then difficulties arose. The current was strong, and the engines had been working at the time of the collision, so that she had moved somewhat from the place. The depth of water was about forty feet. During the afternoon, sweeping operations were carried out to locate the exact spot by the Hazard, Antelope and Liverpool. At first the search was fruitless; A3 had drifted some distance away.

It was a stern and grim hunt for the sunken boat, and the searchers were greatly impeded by squalls of wind and snow. Meantime the said message was despatched to Portsmouth: "There is no chance of saving any of the officers or crew."

Late in the afternoon the wreck was at last located and anchor buoys were put down. Tugs and lighters, with salvage appliances, had by this time arrived from Portsmouth to attempt to raise the lost vessel; but as darkness fell about the time she was found, it was impossible to take any steps to salve her. To-night the cruiser Liverpool is standing by in vigil by the spot, and the Hazard is also watching the buoys.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONS IN JEWELLERY.

Jewellery of to-day is remarkable for its lightness and daintiness. The old style of heavy gold setting giving an air of great solidity, has disappeared; in fact, it is not considered in good taste, and savours not a little of the vulgar. Our jewels must be artistic, and to achieve that jewellers have gone to France for inspiration, and now they have adopted the old style of French setting, which is called "mille grain" and are using, almost exclusively for the more expensive jewels, platinum instead of gold for mounting gems. It is astonishing how tawdry gold appears beside platinum. Place two pendants, for instance, of equal value side by side, one mounted in gold and one mounted in platinum, and in nine cases out of ten the preference would be given to the platinum mounting. In days gone by, diamonds were set in silver, but as silver tarnishes or becomes oxydised, platinum is used instead with equally good effect, on account of its unchanging qualities. Its use, of course, adds considerably to the cost of a jewel, as it is a very expensive metal compared with gold.

CHARMING DESIGNS IN PLATINUM SETTING.

At a noted firm of jewellers some very charming new designs were shown in "mille grain" setting with delicately-filed platinum tracery. A lovely diamond pendant was in the form of a bow enclosed in a diamond heart, surrounding which was a filed platinum laurel leaf wreath and depending from the heart was a swinging diamond drop, while in the centre of the bow a smaller diamond drop appeared. A pretty neglige mounted in fine pale gold on a slender gold chain was composed of diamonds and two large perfect coloured aquamarines, the design being almost a circle of tiny diamonds set "mille grain" in platinum on thin gold wire, in the centre of which was a large aquamarine. Depending from the circle were three scrolls decreasing in size with tiny diamonds, from which hung an aquamarine drop. This was an example of a combination of platinum and gold mounting. A beautiful diamond brooch was in a quaint design, the main portion of the brooch being composed of one large fan, on either side of which was a smaller fan, the fans being outlined in diamonds set "mille grain" in platinum; from the brooch proper there was a double diamond chain ending in a fleur-delys ornament, from which depended a triangular shape diamond chain, with a diamond drop. The diamond chains were so flexible that they scintillated with every movement of the wearer. As a corsage ornament it would be superb. All the new low bandeaux and hair ornaments are set in this French style, and some exquisite Grecian designs with flexible diamond drops are being shown by the best West End of London jewellers.

RINGS AND BRACELETS.

Expanding bracelets have acquired an extraordinary popularity, especially those of platinum with diamonds, emeralds, or other gems, and one of the newest is in platinum with six small diamonds set between the expanding links. Another, and a very costly bracelet, is in diamonds and emeralds, in expanding style set platinum, the centre row of calibre cut emeralds being enclosed in a double row of diamonds. The feature of this bracelet is the fact that the emeralds touch each other without any setting between the stones, which is rather unique. One or two charming rings were also shown, one in particular being in platinum with calibre cut rubies surrounded with diamonds, the same design being also shown with sapphires or emeralds instead of rubies. A pretty little ring had square-cut emeralds separated by diamonds which is quite a new idea, and is likely to prove popular.

Tea-time.

The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.

THE FRONTIER.

A Picture of Life near the Khyber.

The Khyber Road takes you out of Peshawar through an avenue of Nim and Kika trees, and then runs for seven miles straight across a stony plain to Jamrud, which lies at the foot of the mountains, and marks the administrative boundary of British India. Jamrud, is a fort, and resembles nothing in the world so much as stranded Dreadnought, its bastion roughly corresponding to the turrets, and its barracks and chimneys to the upper deck and funnels of a modern battleship. To the left, across the road, is a serai, or walled enclosure, in which a belated caravan may spend the night, and just under the fort, on the right, a large pond, where, as we come up, some scores of camels, mules, and ponies are watering before the last stage of their journey into Peshawar. From Jamrud the road ascends quickly, and is soon zig-zagging up a rocky gorge, whence it emerges six hundred feet higher into a frowning black and brown valley. Look up, and you will see blockhouses at short intervals on spurs of the hills to right and left, with pickets on guard outside each, who, if they recognise your car for an official one, will present arms as you pass. Only on Tuesdays and Fridays is the road open and this essential provision is made to avert temptation from the free-booters, who swarm on these hills. As we go up, my companion describes to me how he was shot at on a Tuesday at Ali Masjid not a year from now, and the black iniquity of that act still rankles in his mind. Excusable, of course, on any other day of the week, but smelling to heaven on a Tuesday! It is still a Tuesday, and the sight of the pickets is reassuring, but that outrageous romantic incident will not bear repetition, and we reach Ali Masjid with no worse excitement than the quite pleasurable one of taking the curves of the road at a swinging pace in an extremely comfortable high-power motor-car.

From a little above Ali Masjid to the foot of the pass the road is doubled, and going up on the higher road you see the camel caravans descending by the lower. A camel caravan is like a goods train on legs. And such legs! For sense of power and endurance I know nothing in the animal world which quite equals the Afghan-camel. He is to the trotting camel or camel of the desert what the Shire horse is to the racehorse or park hack. As tall as the tallest trotting camel, he has enormous thighs and fetlocks, and a shaggy coat which hangs in great bunches from his neck. He will carry on his back, without any apparent effort, the contents of a fair-sized wagon and one or two passengers as well. He walks with a great stride, but sets his own pace, and will not be hustled. A caravan may be anything from fifty to a thousand camels, and with it will go ponies, donkeys, mules, and a crowd of walkers, some in charge of the beasts, but others merely on the tramp from Afghanistan into India, who join up for the sake of company and safety. Among them are a few women and a considerable number of children who seem to enter into the spirit of the thing and take it as a gay adventure. Nearly all the men are armed, some with Lee-Metfords, the rest with old-pattern rifles slung over their shoulders. Going down, the beasts are laden with great bales, containing mostly carpets and rugs from Kabul, silks and velvets from Bokhara, and the numerous other textiles, tissues, and woven fabrics which come into the bazaars of India from Central Asia, together with spices, oils, dates, and many queer things that the Indian counts as delicacies. Going up, they take Manchester cottons, English and German hardware, pottery, china, furniture and great masses of the miscellaneous cheap goods from Europe which attract the Oriental taste. One camel I noticed seemed to be entirely laden with cuckoo clocks, another had gilt mirrors, a third great bundles of English spades, a fourth big crates of objects which looked like cheap ornaments for Christmas-trees. One might spend days on the pass simply watching these caravans and still find their interest inexhaustible. My companion points out to me the Kabulis, the Ghilzais, and other tribes of Afghans; he knows the men from Bokhara and the men from Turkestan, and can say why some are quite white and have blue eyes and others have black hair and olive complexions, while others again are all brown and chocolate. I get the general impression that these men of the road are a splendid people, who hold themselves erect, look you straight in the eye, and walk with a fine, proud swinging gait. Our car brings temporary confusion to more than one caravan, and there is a wild stampede of ponies to the side of the road as we approach. The drivers take it with perfect courtesy and good-humour, and set themselves to push the great camels aside to make room for us. Pushing a camel is apparently the only means of altering its course, and when several hundred have to be pushed it requires an enormous aggregate effort on the part of the drivers. To be seated in a car entirely enveloped in a Khyber caravan is to enjoy one of the most delightful moments of Eastern travel.

THE PRICKLY HEDGE.

The traveller for curiosity is usually turned back at Ali Masjid, but our party had the good fortune to be permitted to go on to Lundi Kotal, the headquarters of the Khyber Rifles, at the highest point of the pass. The fifteen miles between Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal let you into the real secret of the Indian frontier. Here at length you see from within that "prickly hedge," as Lord Rosebery called it, which we are wise enough or cynical enough to let grow in its own way between us and Afghanistan. It is but one valley among many inhabited by the Afridi tribes, and life is much the same in all of them along the circle from the Malakand in the North to the Kurram Valley in the South. You would have thought that the problem of squeezing a bare living out of the little pockets of soil, on which alone things can be grown or beasts fed in this desolate region, would have absorbed all the energies of the tribes that live in it. But if they had deliberately organised their life with the object of aggravating that problem to the utmost, they could hardly have done better—or worse. Six miles from Ali Masjid you come to a great desolate flat valley surrounded by stony mountains. There, if anywhere, you would say, men must huddle together for comfort and company and make the best of their stony existence. And there, sure enough, you see a new type of village, which, at first sight, seems admirably adapted to the common life. It is a large, oblong compound, enclosed by a substantial, carefully finished mud wall about 8ft. high, with a watch-tower about 20ft. high at one corner. There is room within for some forty or fifty men, women, and children living comfortably as comfort is reckoned in this region. The walls keep out the jackal and leopard, and make the goats and poultry safe. It seems a sensible enough arrangement and you may count half a dozen of these compounds in this one valley. But inquire again and you will learn that every one of these compounds is almost certainly at deadly war with every other and that the watch-tower at the corner is merely a point of vantage from which every village snipes every other or any stray individual, not of its own faction, who is rash enough to expose himself in the open without friends to cover him with loaded rifles, while he attempts to do a little perilous work in the fields.

We talk about the complications of the civilised state, but they are as nothing to the complications of this barbarism. We have here the corsican vendetta not in isolated cases, but as the basis of Society, and the accepted substitute for law and economic competition. In these villages of the Zakkakhels and other Khels of the Afridi tribes, you live in a network of hostile relations which it is your first duty in life to pursue. Someone in the next compound killed your grandfather; your father killed him, and was himself killed by his son. You have to kill that son, and someone will all the time be trying to kill you on account of another hereditary feud on the maternal side of the family. This is a comparatively simple case, for there are other feuds, the origin of which is clean forgotten, but which are handed on by tradition from one generation to the next. The result is that the head-man tends to gather round him in each of these mud fortresses those of his own blood with whom he has no feud, and who are pledged to take up his quarrels and avenge him, if he falls. His security and that of his clan depends on the number of those who are thus pledged to act together, and the fear which they can instil. Every village is always on guard, and a marksman will sit for hours together in one of those little towers on the chance of catching an enemy in the open. Since the space between two villages is liable to be swept by fire, agriculture is confined to the outer spaces under cover of the walls. Where the feud is specially violent boys have to be confined to the compounds until they are of age to carry a rifle, for they may be shot without mercy, on the principle of reducing the number of males in the enemy's camp; and even girls have to be carefully guarded, lest they should be kidnapped and held to ransom. At sundown the whole population withdraws into the shelter of the compounds, and I am told that if you travelled by night, and lay up by day, you could probably go from end to end of the frontier without seeing a human face. The road itself is the only recognised sanctuary in the whole region. Whoever kills on the road or within fifty yards on either side the road is amenable to British justice, which may award him twelve months' hard labour for the exploit. Look carefully as you approach Lundi Kotal, and you will see long straight trenches cut from the villages to the road. This is to enable the villagers to reach the sanctuary without exposing themselves in the open.

TIRED OF THE VENDETTA.

There are signs, I am told, that some of the older men are beginning to tire of this life and would welcome any way of getting rid of it which saved their honour. One might suppose that the women would interfere to stop it for the sake of the children, but opinion is agreed that quarrels about women are the principal cause of the feuds and that the women are remorseless in holding their husbands and sons to the peculiar code of chivalry which holds in this region. I suspect that the traffic in arms by way of the Persian Gulf, which is yearly making these tribes more formidable, will in time react on their domestic habits. A vendetta pursued with knives or old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifles leaves you a fair chance of survival, but with Lee-Enfields or Martini-Hearys the odds against you are too heavy. Gradually, one may hope, this "new fact" will make itself felt, and in the meantime it is something that these wild men will cheerfully take service in the Khyber Rifles, and bury their feuds while on duty, though apparently they return straight to the old life when they go on leave. It is an understood thing between officers and men that when the latter ask for leave they ask for it on a different date and for a different destination from that which they will actually take—this for fear that they should be betrayed and stalked by some enemy in the camp. Only the other day a Zakkakhel orderly came to a friend of mine with a sad story. His two children a boy and girl, had been kidnapped by an enemy and he begged for leave to go and ransom them. He also asked for the loan of a sum of money to pay the ransom. This, however, he said was quite secure for he was a man of great patience and resource and he had no doubt whatever that if he devoted himself seriously to the task, when on leave during the next six months, he would be able to capture a woman whom he could hold to ransom for a sum which would repay his outlay with interest and give him a little in addition. There was also he hinted an element of insult in the proceeding which might have to be dealt with in another way, but that would not conflict with the business side of the transaction.

Such is life as lived in "the prickly hedge," and after looking at it for a fortnight at close quarters, I agree with Lord Rosebery that the worst use to which we could put it would be to sit on it. The subjugation of these wild valleys would, no doubt, be a possible enterprise, but now that the tribes have got themselves armed with modern rifles, it would be considerably more difficult than, say, twenty years ago, and the task of administering them according to British ideas of law and justice would be expensive and difficult. However remorselessly they may war with each other, they will undoubtedly unite in defence of what they are firmly convinced is the one and only free, independent, and democratic mode of existence. Moreover, if we advanced our administrative boundary to the Durand line we should immediately become responsible for keeping the peace between the tribes and Afghanistan, into which, as occasionally into British territory, they are in the habit of raiding, when the pinch of hunger become too severe. There are other grave objections to pushing forward, to the Durand boundary, if we can avoid doing so not the least being the unrest which would follow among the Afghans. The advocates of the forward policy tell you, of course, that they would stop at the Afghan frontier, but it is well known at Kabul that British strategists consider the "real frontier" of India to be the Hindu-Kush, and any further advance would be construed by the Ameer (and probably by Russia) as the first stage on a journey with Kabul for its destination.

I have left the reader somewhere on top of the pass by Lundi Kotal while I have made this wide digression. We have been most hospitably entertained by the officers in the Fort, and I have wandered with a companion up the mountain-side to get a glimpse of the forbidden country across the frontier. An armed escort is with us, and when we lose them for a moment in descending into a dip they come after us at the double. It is four o'clock, and we are warned to start back, for it is good thirty miles to Peshawar, and the sun set at half-past five. With the sunset ahead of us the desolate valleys are transfigured, and the plain below is a vision of pure gold. One last impression of the Zakkakhels I have imprinted on my mind. At a certain turn of the road before you reach Ali Masjid, going downwards, is a mound of earth, on which many poles with rags attached to them are planted. This is the much venerated tomb of a very holy man. Its origin is recent and historical. A few years ago the Zakkakhels had no holy man's tomb and for that reason were much derided by the Kukikhels who had two. This greatly tried their endurance, so they waited by the road-side until one day there came along an ancient and famous sage, of great sanctity, making the journey from Kabul to Lahore. Him they took and cut his throat, and planted out under this mound, to which all the tribe bring offerings to this day, so that the Kukikhels laugh no more. When not killing each other, and even when killing each other, these people have by all accounts a very pleasant humour, and I have frequently heard them called the Irish of India.—"S." in the "Westminster Gazette."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr T K Johnston, B Cov
Mr C Tindall, B Cov
Mr J H Murray, B
Mr W J C Rogers, B
Mr J Webber, B
Mr R A Jenkins, M Cov
Mr P P Braithwaite, M
Mr A G Romilly, M
Mr A F Kinderaley, Bo Cov
Mr M Hesketh, Bo
Major L M R Dene, Gen Staff
Capt G H Newcombe, I A, B, 2 mo 27 days on M C
Mr W A Galbreath, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J R Barry, B, 3 mo M C
Mr S A Glenley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A S Montgomery, B, to April 1, 1913
Major W K Scharlieb, 5 Cav, 1 year
Major A Moorhead, I M S, 14 d-p
Major E W Costello, V C, 22 Punj, 1 day.
Capt E H Stocker, 18 Hors
Capt W L Dundas, 2-3 G R
Capt A W McRae, 14 Sikhs
Capt N Ogle, 67 Punj
Capt P M Rennie, I M S
Lieut T Reed, 67 Punj
Lieut A G McC Cole, 43 Erinpura R
Lieut G H Green, I O D
Capt C S Fike, 107 Prs
Capt V Caldwell, 4 Cav, 20 days
Capt A F Redfern, S G B, pending exchange
Lieut J S Haines, 10 Jats, 2 days
Lieut W F Heyland, 127 L Inf, 6 mo M C
Lieut C E Edmonds, R I M, 3 mo M C
Lieut F J H B Hutchinson, R I M, 6 mo M C
Nursing Sister Miss W Walker, Q A M N S I, 6 weeks on M C

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A Bilsford, B Cov
Mr C H Martin, B
Mr C R Paulin, S
Mr E Arundel-Smith, B
Mr P Knox-Thomas, B
Mr F Hodding, M
Capt W C Reid, 32 Lrs
Lieut P H H Bailey, 34 Sikh Pre

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	3	3
Same date last year	11	12
Total mortality from all causes		118
Same date last year		103

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,049	672	42

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE MANTLE OF INIQUITY.

Yes, I began as an office boy, and here I am at the top of the tree. And what is my reward? Why, when I die, my son will be the greatest rascal in the town.

Yes, pater, but not till you die.

HE WAS SATISFIED, BUT.

Nimrod—Here's £5. I just accidentally shot the cow that was feeding in the woods. Will that make it all right?

Farmer—It's all right with me, young feller, but mind ye, it would a cost ye a dinged sight more if she was my cow.

GOOD BUSINESS.

A small girl entered a dairy in the east of London, and said:—

Arf a pahnd of butter, please, an 'a penn'orth o' cheese, an muvver'll send a shillin' in when farver comes 'ome.

Very well, replied the shopkeeper, who was used to such orders.

But, went on the girl, yer must let me 'ave the change now, 'cos muvver wants a penny for the gas-meter.

A LIFE SHAVER.

What was the best job you ever did? inquired the first barber.

I once shaved a man, replied the second ditto; then I persuaded him to have a haircut, singe, shampoo, face massage, sea foam, electric buzz, tar spray, and finally a tonic rub.

What then?

By that time, concluded barber No. 2, he needed another shave.

NOT THE ANSWER EXPECTED.

A well-known author has adopted the rule that all applicants for his autograph must first furnish satisfactory proof that they have read his books. A young girl recently wrote to the novelist for his autograph. By return of post came a single type-written line:—

"Have you read my last book?"

To which the young lady replied:—

I sincerely hope not.

The autograph came promptly.

WHY IS IT?

That girlish actions are suggestive of buoyant spirits.

That a pen may be driven, but a pencil does best when it's lead.

That while one swallow does not make a summer, one grasshopper can make more than a dozen springs.

That a tack points heavenward when it means mischief.

That a man may be truthful in everything else, but he always played a better game of billiards several years ago than he does now.

LOST IN OXFORD-STREET.

A strapping German, with big beads of perspiration streaming down his face, was darting in and out of the aisles of a large emporium in Oxford-street, London.

His excited actions attracted the attention of all the assistants, and they hardly knew what to make of it. A hustling young man of the clothing department walked up and asked:—

Are you looking for something in men's clothing.

No he roared not men's clothing vimmen's clothing. I can't find my vife!

ADAPTABLE.

The blind generally adopt the language of their more fortunate brethren, and speak of seeing things when they only feel or hear them. That explanation, however, does not quite exonerate the trick story described in the following:—

The wind was blowing a bit more than a gale when a benevolent old chap stopped to put a copper in the hat of a shivering blind man at the street corner.

The donor nearly dropped the coin, but the beggar shoved his hat underneath it and skilfully rescued it.

Why you're not blind, cried the giver scornfully.

No confessed the beggar. I'm just takin' a pal's place while he has a bit o' rest. He's blind, sir—been blind from birth.

Where is he taking his rest I demanded the stranger still unconvinced.

Why he's gone to a moving-picture show.

THE PERSISTENT ENQUIRER.

Small Girl (entertaining her mother's caller)—How is your little girl?

Caller—I am sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't any little girl.

Small Girl (after a painful pause in conversation)—How is your little boy!

Caller—My dear I haven't any little boy either.

Small Girl—What are yours?

ROUNDABOUT REASONING.

Farmer Giles had heard rumors of the short-weight scandal, but as for himself, he was honest in thought, word, and deed. He was naturally incensed when an apple-buyer from the city objected to his half-bushel measure.

I've used that red bucket five years he said, and I know it's correct.

A dozen years' use wouldn't affect its correctness was the reply. Have you any other reason for thinking it is correct.

The farmer controlled his anger and after a moment's thought led his critic to the corn-crib and showed him a basket woven from hickory splits. That measure twice fills this, he said. And this holds exactly a bushel.

How do you know it does?

Because Bill Sullivan made it, as he makes baskets for everybody and he said it was a bushel.

Still the man was not satisfied. They went to interview Bill.

Why, of course said the basketmaker. I weave every one of them of an exact size. I make only one pattern basket to hold a bushel.

But how do you know the pattern holds a bushel.

How do I know. I'm sure of it. I make it, originally, to hold two of this half-bushel basket.

And this half-bushel basket.

Bill frowned and pulled his hair in an effort to remember. Then his face rightened.

Why yes he said. I'm sure of it. I tried it one time, Giles, by that old red bucket measure of yours!

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
S	Feb. 10	m 3 54	25 7	Feb. 10	m 10 35	18 1
		5 34 a	24 7		10 50 a	22 2
S	11	m 4 31	24 5	11	m 11 43	18 8
		7 36 a	24 5			
M	12	m 5 18	23 3	12	m 1 15	22 9
		9 20 a	23 0		0 57 a	18 11
TU	13	m 7 1	23 0	13	m 3 17	23 4
		10 6 a	25 9		2 3 a	18 9
W	14	m 8 53	23 3	14	m 4 8	21 7
		10 39 a	26 6		2 58 a	18 4
TH	15	m 9 52	23 10	15	m 4 40	20 9
		11 6 a	27 3		3 44 a	17 9
F	16	m 10 31	24 8	16	m 5 7	19 11
		11 29 a	27 10		4 23 a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 10 (Saturday)	Sunrise	7h 10m	Sunset	6h m
„ 11 (Sunday)	„	7h 10m	„	6h 37m
„ 12 (Monday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h 37m
„ 13 (Tuesday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h 37m
„ 14 (Wednesday)	„	7h 9m	„	6h 38m
„ 15 (Thursday)	„	7h 8m	„	6h 39m
„ 16 (Friday)	„	7h 7m	„	6h 39m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Feb. 10th, 6h. 20·8m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 11h. 14·1m. a.m.; First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 56·7m. a.m.; Full Moon, March 3rd, 4h. 11·9m. p. m.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, deliciously perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 25 years.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, January 27.

The notice of the retirement of Lieut. B. M. Harvey, which appeared in the "London Gazette" of January 26, is hereby cancelled.

Admiralty, 30th January.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Lewis Stratford Tollemache Halliday, V.C., on return from the Seconded List, becomes Supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 28th January.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Francis Sibbald Murray to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st January.

Admiralty, 31st January.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 8th December, 1903.—Rear-Admiral William Oswald Story has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 30th January.

Consequent thereon, the following promotion has been made from the same date:—Captain Richard Purefoy Fitz Gerald Purefoy, M. V. O., to be Rear-Admiral in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Charles Arthur Bishop to be seconded whilst holding the appointment of Assistant Inspector of Steel at Sheffield. Dated 31st January.

Captain Richard Bertram Graham Warder (supernumerary) is absorbed in the establishment, vice Bishop. Dated 31st January.

Admiralty, 1st February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903, Lieutenant John Edwards has this day been placed on the Retired List. Gunner John George Buchanan has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 1st April, 1881. Fleet Surgeon Evan St. Maur Nepean has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908, and 21st November, 1908. Engineer-Commander George Libby Roberts Perkins has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer-Captain.

Chief Gunner Walter Cammack has this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Samuel Major Higgetts has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster. Dated 8th February, 1910.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Midshipman Leonard Bampfylde Cogan to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 31st January.

Admiralty, 2nd February.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881.—Surgeon-General Christopher Pearson, M.D., M.A., has this day been placed on the Retired List at this own request.

War Office, 2nd February.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Lewis F. Renny, The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to be a Brigade Major, vice Major F. D. Finlay, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 10th January.

Captain George H. F. Tailyour, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain, vice Captain G. E. Bolster, Royal Artillery, admitted to the Staff College as a student. Dated 22nd January.

Captain John C. Meredith, The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be an Adjutant Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff), vice Captain A. N. E. Browne, The Highland Light Infantry, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 23rd January.

Lieutenant Percy L Wyndham, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Commanding 3rd Division, vice Captain C. P. Heywood, Coldstream Guards, admitted to the Staff College as a student. Dated 22nd January.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, Lieutenant Lionel C. P. Milman, Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B., is advanced to Class A., vice Lieutenant E. J. Cummins, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25th January.

Lieutenant Robert W. Ling, Royal Artillery, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B., vice Lieutenant L. C. P. Milman. Dated 25th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

The undermentioned Serjeant-Majors (Warrant Officers) to be Lieutenants (District Officers). Dated 3rd February:—Fredrick Bolton, William Godfrey Charles Cockaday, Thomas William Everest Davies, Charles Henry Kershaw, Robert Martin, Herbert Bailey and Robert Slade.

Memoranda.

The date of the promotion of Colonel Henry E. Stanton, C.B., D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp to The King, is 3rd November, 1911, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 26th January.

Conductor Edward Lawrence Bartlett, India Miscellaneous List, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 3rd February.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th February.

138. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Monday, 19th instant
Tuesday, 20th instant
Wednesday, 21st instant
Thursday, 22nd inst } Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m. Monday, 19th, and Wednesday, 21st afternoons, "D" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p. m.

139 Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Rivett Carnac Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 18th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

The following will comprise the team:—

Lieut C M Ward, Cr Sergt Gidney, Cr Sergt Soundy, Vol Columbine, Vol R Collyer, Vol G Collyer, Vol W Clarke, Vol H P T Lattey, Waiting members.—Corpl Gindell, and Sergt-Major A A Wale.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th February, 1912.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Sunday morning next, the 18th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station, at 7-5 a.m.

2. Riding School will be held daily for recruits and members in possession of Remounts at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

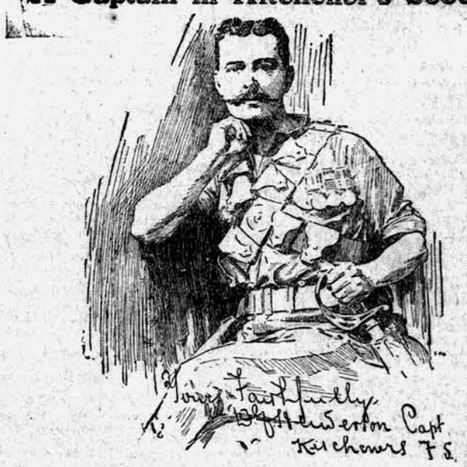
3 It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction opens on Saturday afternoon, the 24th instant, and closes with the General Officer Commanding Inspection on Monday morning, the 11th of March next.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

One of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture belonging to the tomp of Popo Calixtus III. in the crypt of St. Peter's has for long been missing, but was discovered recently in Rome and brought to the notice of the Pope, who immediatlymade an offer to purchase it. The price demanded for the object, however, was so enormous that His Holiness was compelled to give up the idea of aquiring it. The sculpture is now reported to have been bought by a rich Englishman, Mr. Kennedy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your test by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A Captain in Kitchener's Scouts



Lt. Scott Lindsay Hebblethwaite Captain in Kitchener's F.S.

Nervous Breakdown, Paralysis—

The *master* force which conquered the most perilous afflictions and enabled him to endure amazing hardships, says Captain Henderson, *is derived entirely from Phosferine.* Exposed by his adventurous life to an extraordinary series of misfortunes, from being disabled in action, to sunstroke, enteric fever, and paralysis of the legs, this gallant officer was yet able, *entirely owing to the aid of Phosferine,* to leave the hospital and fight through to the end of the Boer War! Under blows which make men reel and fall, Captain Henderson was so upheld by the vitalising and bracing qualities of Phosferine, that actually on his return home he was robust and vigorous enough to win *four* military *prizes in one day,* including the famous Victoria Cross Cup!

Cured with Signal Success.

Captain D. E. Henderson, 1, Marino Avenue, Clontarf, Dublin, writes:—"During the late Boer War, I had a severe shock from lightning, and an injury to the spine through my horse being killed in action and rolling on top of me. In India, some years previously, I had an attack of sunstroke, and was five months in hospital with Enteric Fever. These troubles told upon me, and ultimately resulted in a complete nervous breakdown when in Pretoria. I was admitted to hospital when I had lost the use of my legs. I was treated for neuritis and sent out only partly cured, and then started taking Phosferine systematically and regularly. The benefit I received was marvellous; in two months time I was back in the field and fought right through until the end of the war. Owing to a great financial loss, which preyed on my mind, I had a second breakdown, and the doctor told me that I would probably be *paralysed for life.* I thought again of Phosferine, and after using it about three weeks my strength gradually returned and the frightful depression and weakness left me. The proof of which is that, in the military sports, I won *four prizes in one day,* including the Victoria Cross cup."—July 14, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache
Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache
Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hyste

THE ANTIQUATED AGNOSTIC.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Reason with heavy feet will find in time
"Still places where souls live, but when it does,
"They will have winged away to other homes,
"Fleeing from scrutiny, like waking dreams
"From dawn."

If "every fact is a solemn thing, and the voice of Truth in Nature," the Spiritualists beyond a doubt are in the track that has led to advancement in physical science; since the Agnostic stamps the belief-"in," or the investigation of the subjective side of life as superstition. More afraid of being known as superstitious than ignorant, he prefers to remain ignorant of the Unknown. But what is Science? Is it not the Unknown become known on the objective or visible side of life? Having almost reached the limit of the visible, Modern science is beginning to knock at the door of the invisible, studying the ether, ions, electrical invisibles, atoms, and radiant matter. Prominent scientists led by the love of truth to investigate without prejudice have had psychical experience brought home to them. Ideas which a few years ago were regarded as obsolete or even absurd, and against which the narrow and the intolerant do even continue to rage and to defame—are floating on the wave of thought swelling in so strangely on modern European Society, so that *Mesmerism* baptised as Hypnotism is no longer an outcast. Ether become more than a hypothesis is comfortably settled in the scientific kingdom. Rontgen's rays have rearranged some of the older ideas of matter, while Radium has revolutionized them, thus leading Science beyond the borderland of Ether into the astral world. Where are now the victorious cohorts of scepticism which gathered to the trumpet call of Tyndall and Spencer, Huxley and Hæckel, Mill and Darvin? Where the temple built but recently to their new God, Protoplasm? And where their sniff of lofty disdain at startling facts opposed to the indisputable conclusions of science? Dare they scout as fraudulent nonsense the experiments which ruined the careers of those who made them, Mesmer, Deleuze, Puysegur, Dupotet? Is abuse, argument; laughter, logic; or ridicule, reasoning? And yet the Agnostic is not above resorting to these to put

UNEXPLAINED FORCES

out of court, while pluming himself on being the civilised man of "non-nescience," to use Prof. De Morgan's phraseology for science! Can he who cries hail to the knowledge about the coprolites of saurians, the spawn of a fish, or the dust of stars, condemn the extraordinary magnetic condition of a weak silly woman, because they disturb his established system, and revive persuasions he has been at such pains to eradicate? The dear bruised heart! Let him seek consolation in the words of Paul to the Corinthians: "But God has chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the wise, and God has chosen the weak things of the world to confound the things which are mighty." This time, last year, a case excited much interest in France, in which a Mme. Lalose, described as "a small but vivacious lady was charged with the unlawful practice of medicine. Voluntary witnesses testified to the efficiency of her treatment, declaring that she positively worked miracles by the simple laying on of hands. The presiding judge remarked in a bantering tone that he was something like St. Thomas, and there was a general disposition to mirth in the court at hearing Mme. Lalose recount her wonderful successes. The court was more serious, however, when the Police Commissary of Asnieres testified that his wife had long suffered from an immovable stiff arm. She had been treated by the best known doctors, whose name created an impression, being household words for skill. Finally she went to Mme. Lalose, who touched her only. In the evening she began to move her arm, and the next day was quite cured. A celebrated practitioner Dr. Papus, who besides being a medical man, is an exponent of spiritualism, gave remarkable evidence.

"I am a doctor, and have too much confidence in medical science to confound it with that which says to the lame as Mme. Lalose does, 'cast away thy crutches and walk.' But side by side with the science of to-day, there is the science of to-morrow. There is faith that works miracles, and there are forces of which we know nothing. With her we are in another domain, that of the mysterious and unknown." Phenomena occur every day profoundly modifying admitted ideas on human personality and its faculties. Well may the Agnostic regard these with distrust, as society does the demimonde. But he can no longer not know them. Recently round.

THE CARCASS OF MATERIALISM

there met agnostic eagles in solemn conclave. A youthful enthusiast, another Philip II of Spain in members, mien, and manner, but with the lofty soul of Cæsar the historian his great predecessor—came forward promising to carry on a crusade against students of divine knowledge, the newly elected Magian Pontiff possessed of uncommon "common-sense" blessing his martial ardour. His memorable exploits written by himself like the Commentaries, we may hope to read one day. Meanwhile, it requires no great effort of the imagination for even the most superficial student of the history of these times to see that at no period since the rise of Christianity, and the fall of the mighty empire of the Cæsars have the signs of the times been so significant of transition to a new order of things. The great impetus that the study of oriental languages has received during the last hundred years, the radical changes that the study of Sanscrit has wrought in the whole domain of philology, have led to the initiation of a Science of comparative religion which is slowly but surely modifying all departments of thought with which it comes in contact. The conflict between Religion and Science which for more than 200 years has raged so fiercely has produced a generation that longs and searches for a reconciliation. The pendulum has swung from the extreme of blind and ignorant faith, to the extreme of pseudo-scientific materialism and negation; and now swings back again towards faith once more. The phenomena of Spiritualism, Hypnotism and Psychism generally, are compelling investigation, and it forces us to recognise that those factors must be taken into serious account, if we are to trace the sweep of human evolution in all its details, and have a right understanding of the history of civilisation. The religious factor, which has been either entirely neglected by scientific evolutionists, or has remained with an explanation that is at least fantastically inadequate must be taken into primary account, and the psychic nature of man profoundly studied, if the problem of religion is to receive any really satisfactory solution. In the public thought of to-day, there is a distinct tendency towards a modified mysticism. It is a time when the human heart questions as well as the head, and the great social problems cry out for solution. When everything seems shifting and changing, with no solid foot-hold anywhere, no certainty for any belief; no basis for life and conduct.

AGNOSTICISM AND RATIONALISM

bold and erect as they may still stand, are in reality but empty shells. Or, why should sentimental sceptics fall to weeping, after labouring to demolish what they call the chimera of superstition—as they remember they have left themselves no lies to teach their children? Or why are democrats frightened at the rough voice of the people, or aristocrats flirt with democracy? What is wanted is a universal religious philosophy, held out by Theosophy, whose teachings seek to evolve the inner law, not to impose an outer, thus unfolding religion and morality to us, as cold and fresh water teach us health, by rendering the conditions of disease well-nigh impossible. It is not by tickling mankind that the great upheavals and unrest among the nations can be laid. Man has to realise that he is the arbiter of his own destiny, and can voluntarily develop from the depths of his nature, his heaven or his hell. For, in him is lodged the "light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Let this be not mistaken for the light of our intellect which is much like that column of glory descending to us from the setting sun as we stand upon the sea-shore,—a luminous line which moved as we move, and which whatever point we occupy, glows from the ripples at our feet up to the fiery horizon beneath which day is sinking. It is, because, the intellect is ambitious, while the soul aspires gazing heavenward like Theosophy, 'her rapt soul sitting in her eyes,' and a troop of shining ones about her: charity, her cheek wet with tears succouring bleeding Poverty when priest and Levite pass by; Truth withdrawing worship from the form and superstitious substitute, transfers it from priest and pageantry to the heart alone with God, and Humility declaring that man is nothing and God is all. She preaches sermons marvellous for moderation and wisdom, which accomplish what is so hard, the calming of heated passion, the reconciliation of adversaries, the griping of the gold-seekers greed, the libertine's lust, the shaming of that snug animalism which most men call happiness. At her voice violence and tumult slink away—their hounds still in the leash; and Charity descends waving her wand of peace and shedding the light of her heavenly smile on every face. How are we the better for Theosophy? She plays a real part in our lives easing our pain, lightening our burden, purifying our passions, calming the strife of mental conflict, and with the knowledge of the law of changeless Justice of the exact response of nature to every demand, enabling us to build our character with all the certainty of science. Were her opponents naked savages, we could well understand their seizing the tomahawk and being off on the trail. Then would they not necessarily be undignified objects. But when they present the picture of the savage King and his suit dressed in detached items of an entire dress-suit, advancing to meet the English Captain who had presented it, we are convulsed with laughter at their defective and risible mental toilet.

HOME RULE BILL.

Forecast of Government's Intentions.

It was stated by Mr. Birrell, says the parliamentary correspondent of the "Times" before the propagation of Parliament that a draft of the Irish Home Rule Bill existed. *This draft, there is reason to believe,* is a reproduction, more or less in skeleton form, of the Home Rule Bill of 1893. Some of the provisions have become obsolete since 1893, and there are gaps in the scheme which have yet to be filled in. Some decisions already taken may, possibly, have to be revised. With regard to Irish Customs and Excise, on which so much interest centres, the position is this. Some 15 months ago, before the General Election of December, 1910, the Government decided that Irish Customs and Excise under the new Home Rule Bill must remain under the control of the Imperial Parliament. (This was a feature of the Bills of 1886 and 1893.) The acquiescence of Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Dillon in this arrangement was obtained, and during the past year, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon have used their influence to commend this arrangement in Ireland. Since the Government first took this decision the Committee of Experts appointed in April, to act as an advisory body to the Cabinet on the adjustment of the financial relations between the two countries have made their report to the Cabinet. This report, which was made last autumn, Mr. Birrell has stated, will never be divulged, and it is kept under lock and key. This notwithstanding, there has been a leakage, and the main recommendations have been published in The "Times". The first and foremost, as was stated in the "Times" of December 2 last, was that the Irish Parliament should have control of Customs and Excise, subject to the condition that Ireland should be debarred from placing any tariff on goods imported from Great Britain.

FINANCE AND REPRESENTATION.

The Government's present intentions, so far as light can be thrown on them, are—

(1) That Irish Customs and Excise shall remain under Imperial control, despite the report of the Financial Committee.

(2) That there should be a separate Irish Exchequer, into which the revenue collected from Customs and Excise would be paid.

(3) That very liberal financial provision should be made by the Imperial Exchequer to meet the difference on the wrong side between Irish revenue and expenditure. The idea that the Irish Exchequer should be started with a lump sum is now descredited in well-informed circles, and it is expected that the Imperial contribution will take the double form of an annual grant as well as responsibility for certain Irish charges.

(4) That the Irish Parliament should have power to impose taxation other than Customs and Excise duties.

(5) That Irish Land Purchase should remain an Imperial obligation.

(6) That there should be a reduced Irish representation of about 70 members at Westminster. (In the Bill of 1893, it was 80.)

(7) That the activities of the Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament should be subject to the limitations of an "In-and-out" clause.

It is presumed that Ireland will not be required in present circumstance to make any Imperial contribution.

AN "IN-AND-OUT" CLAUSE.

In framing an "In-and-out" clause, the Government are faced with this difficulty. If the Imperial Parliament keeps control of finance, as they would if there were Imperial control of Customs and Excise, which represents nearly four-fifths of the tax revenue collected in Ireland, the Irish members at Westminster must be given the right to vote on financial questions. The fate of English Administrations would be in their hands. This is a powerful argument with those who desire fiscal autonomy for Ireland, but there is as trong Federalist element in the Cabinet which sees in Irish fiscal autonomy a bar to the ultimate establishment of a Federal system in which the Imperial Parliament should control the Customs and Excise of the whole Kingdom.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

There are reasons why the Government may be forced to reconsider this question. Not only did the Financial Committee advise Irish fiscal autonomy, but a number of Liberals in England and Nationalists in Ireland, are forming the opinion that this, with the cessation of Irish representation at Westminster, is the logical solution of the problem. The best judges of the situation agree that, if the Home Rule Bill does not give fiscal autonomy it will almost certainly be rejected by an Irish National Convention.

In these circumstances, if the Cabinet were to reconsider the question, it would be natural to suppose that they would seek for a compromise. Possibly a compromise might be found in a proposal to give to the Irish Parliament the power to vary the rate of the customs duties, while withholding the power to vary the articles on which duty is levied. Under such an arrangement, subject to the conditism laid down by the Financial Committee, it might perhaps be argued that there would no longer be any need for Irish representatives at Westminister to vote on financial questions. Their appearance at Westminster, indeed, might depend on the invitation of the Imperial Parliament when Irish interests were involved.

KARACHI WHEAT AND FREIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 15.

During the week ending 12th instant, 102,390 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing to total exports since 1st January, 1912, up to 1,448,126 cwts as against 1,707,645 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1911.

The freight market is firm, but shippers are not inclined to increase their commitments for near months owing to shortage of railway rolling stock, and consequent congestion of produce lying in station yards, awaiting transport. Bookings on berth has been small, and only two charters are reported Rates, however, keep quite firm.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The Harlequins beat Blackheath, at the Rectory Field on Jan. 27, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points), after a keenly contested game which was watched by the largest gathering of spectators seen at Blackheath this season.

Cambridge University beat Richmond on the Richmond Athletic Ground, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

The United Services beat the University, at Oxford, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 0. Only six Blues were playing for Oxford.

Two matches were played in the County Championship. If Yorkshire had won their game against Cumberland at Kendal, they would have made their place at the head of the Northern Section secure. They were, however, beaten by one point, and Northumberland by their victory over Lancashire at North Shields now take first place on the list. The results were:—Cumberland beat Yorkshire, at Kendal, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Northumberland beat Lancashire, at North Shields, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 4 tries (12 points).

Guy's Hospital beat London Scottish, at Honor Oak Park, by 3 tries (9 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

London Hospital beat Old Alleynians, at Hale End, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 0.

Rosslyn Park beat London Irish, at Richmond, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Old Leysians beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital, at Wandsworth Common, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 1 try (17 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points.)

Swansea and Newport played a drawn game, at Swansea, neither side having scored.

Cardiff beat London Welsh, at Cardiff, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Gloucester beat Bristol, at Gloucester, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Leicester beat Moseley, at Leicester, by 2 goals and 7 tries (31 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Northampton, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

Edinburgh University beat Jed Forest, at Jedburgh, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points).

The Army Cup.—At a meeting of the committee of the Army Football Association, held at Wellington Barracks on Jan. 30, the draw for the fourth round of the Army Cup Competition was made as follows:—

England.—2nd batt. Royal Warwickshire Regt. v. Royal Army Medical Corps (Aldershot); 2nd batt. Sherwood Foresters (holders) v. 1st batt. Leicestershire Regt.; Army Service Corps (Aldershot) v. 1st batt. King's Royal Rifles; 4th batt. Middlesex Regt. v. 1st batt. Worcestershire Regt.; 1st batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers v. 2nd batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, or 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards; 2nd batt. Durham Light Inf. v. Army Service Corps (London and Eastern Command).

Ireland.—3rd batt. Rifle Brigade v. 2nd batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Inf.; 2nd. batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers v. 2nd batt. Manchester Regt. The first-named have choice of ground. Ties to be played on or before Feb. 17; replayed ties on or before Feb. 21. Kick-off not later than half-past two.

ASSOCIATION.

The Corinthians beat Cambridge University, at Queen's Club on Jan. 27, by 3 goals to 0. It was a fast game from start to finish, and the football was always interesting to watch.

The University beat the Old Carthusians, at Oxford, by 1 goal to 0.

The results of the matches in the League Championship were:—Sunderland 5 goals, Manchester United 0, at Sunderland; Blackburn Rovers 0, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Blackburn; Manchester City 1, Newcastle United 1, at Manchester; Everton 1, Aston Villa 1, at Everton; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Notts County 0 at Sheffield; Middlesbrough 2, Bury 0, at Bury; Bolton Wanderers 3, Preston North End 0, at Bolton: Bradford City 0, Oldham Athletic 0, at Bradford; West Bromwhich Albion 1, Liverpool 0, at West Bromwich; Woolwhich Arsenal 3, and Sheffield United 1, at Plumstead.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League were:—Chelsea 2 goals, Leicester Fosse 1, at Chelsea; Huddersfield Town 0, Derby County 0, at Huddersfield; Grimsby Town 1, Barnsley 0, at Grimsby; Clapton Orient 1, Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, at Homerton; Hull City 0, Barnsley 0, at Hull; Blackpool, 3, Fulham 1, at Blackpool; Notts Forest 2, Gainsborough Trinity 0, at Nottingham; Glossop 0, Bradford 0, at Glossop; Bristol City 4, Leeds City 1, at Bristol Birmingham 2, and Stockport Count 0, at Birmingham.

The results of the matches in the Southern League were:—Swindon Town 3 goals, Southampton 1 at Southampton; Queen's Park Rangers 2, New Brompton 1, at Gillingham Northampton 2, Crystal Palace 1, at the Crystal Palace Plymouth Argyle 2, Bristol Rovers 0, at Plymouth; Watford 1, Millwall 1, at Watford; Coventry City 1, Luton 0, at Coventry Reading 3, West Ham United 1, at Reading; Norwich City 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 0, at Norwich Leytos 2, Stoke 0 at Leyton, Exeter City 1, Brentford 0, at Exeter.

The match in the third round of the Arthur Dunn Cup between the Old Etonians and the Old Cranleigians was replayed at Malden. The result was a win for the Old Cranleigians by 9 goals to 1.

The Casuals beat Alleyn, in the Southern Amateur League at Herne Hill, by 7 goals to 1; Ealing beat Civil Service, at Ealing, by 4 goals to 2.

Cornwall and Somerset played a drawn game in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship, at St. Austell, each side having scored 2 goals.

HOCKEY.

The match between the Northamptonshire Regt. and the 2nd Royal Scots in the third round of the Army Tournament was played at Devonport on Jan. 29. The result was a narrow win for the Northamptons by 2 goals to 1. Lieut. Roberts scored both of the winners' points and the Royal Scots' goal was shot by Lieut. Graves.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day, Saturday, 17th February.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
The Imperial Plate	3 10
The Importers Handicap	3 40
The Bombay Derby	4 10
The Grand Western Handicap	4 45
The Malabar Hill Plate	5 15
The Tom Le Messurier Plate	5 45
The Melton Plate	6 15

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba	2-24
Church Gate	2-29
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	2-39

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Jan. 1912, in India and in England, amounted to £19,670,537, and was held in the following form:—

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs. 15)	£ 1,934,302
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	£ 1,001,583
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds (cost price)	£ 16,734,652
Total ...	19,670,537

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REGATTA AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

This evening at Rosherville the 44th annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club was held. A large gathering turned out to witness what proved a most interesting afternoon's sport. Of the seven events contested the last, the Junior Fours, which had to be rowed in twilight provided a most close finish. Doctors won the final of the Station eights beating the Royal Artillery after a splendid Finish by 3-4 length. Three boats went out for the junior pairs, the Bombay boat however ran into the bank early in the race and had to give in. Another good race was witnessed in the Junior Fours, the Dorsets beating the Royal Artillery after an exciting finish. Surgeon-General MacNeece and officers of the R. A. M. C. were "At Home" during the evening, the band of the 127 Baluchees providing music. Details:—

JUNIORS SCULLS, 3 furlongs.—Bowen 1, Shaw 2. Won by three lengths, time 2 mins, 42 seconds.

PROFESSIONAL FOURS, three furlongs.—The Royal Connaught B. C. Khalasis beat Deccan College, Khalosis. Won by one length after a good finish, time 5 minutes 22 2-5 seconds.

STATION EIGHTS, half mile.—R. A. M. C.- 1 Bow Smales, 2 Brown-Mason, 3 Bowen, 4 Startin, 5 Turner, 6 Byate, 7 Leahy, Stroke Langrishe, Mrs. Parker (Cox.) beat the Royal Artillery, bow the Gardiner, 2 Powels, 3 Eefes, 4 Maule, 5 Vines, 6 Long, 7 Greenshields, stroke Sarson, (Cox) Mrs. Powell. A hard rowed race which ended in an exciting finish R. A. M. C. winning by ·3-4 length. Time 2 minutes 43 seconds.

CANADIAN CANOE RACE.—200 yards:—Mrs. Smales and Mr. Turner 1st, Mrs. Raines and Mr. Corry 2nd, Miss Brooke and Mr. Walker, 3rd. Also competed, Miss Sutherland and Mr. Mackoy, Miss Brook's boat held the lead in outward journey, but lost ground on way home. Mrs. Smales boat won by 2-1-4 lengths, time, 1min. 34secs.

JUNIOR FOURS.—2 furlongs:—Dorsets, bow Thwaytes, 2 Clemson, 3 Gerrard, stroke Gore-Brown (Cox.)

Mrs. Powell. Royal Artillery. bow Eeles, 2 Greenshields, 3 Vines, stroke Sarson, (Cox) Mrs. Rosher. Won by 3-4 length after a good race, time 2 min. 20 secs.

SENIOR PAIRS.—3 furlongs:—Leahy and Langrishe 1st, Turner and Wilson 2nd, Schmist and Denso 3rd. Won by 2 lengths, time 2min. 19 4-5secs.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by
Turquoise.....	37 7	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody	28 7	Officers R A
Eileen IV	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Mahshuka	16 52	Lieut Trench R E
Isca	37 7	Dr E Faulkner.

Course:—Cee Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Mark buoy port—Cee Vessel—Length 13·5 miles—time limit 6-45 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Trixie	9 42	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Antelope.....	20 13	Officers Warwickshire Regt
Erin.....	10 30	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie	10 30	Messrs D Fraser & R E Fischer
Maya	Scr	V T Jasson, Esq
Corrie.....	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course—Cee Vessel—Tucker Beacon starboard—N Karanja starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Length 9·76 miles—Time limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on course M. S.	Time Entered by
Fercila	7 9	Dr B K Goldsmith
Ocralie	6 30	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud	4 33	Officers R E
Mavourneen	2 36	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie	7 48	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing.....	7 48	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew	2 36	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow.....	7 48	A S Folkes Esq
Cricket	14 18	T S Gregson Esq
Marie Louise.....	14 57	K MacIver Esq
Anna	13 21	Officers H M's Mint
Jean	7 48	W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren	Scr	D Blythe Esq

Course—Cee Vessel—P. and O. B. Buoy Starboard—Tucker Beacon starboard—N Karanja Starboard—Cee Vessel. Then the short course. Length 7-78 Miles—Time Limit 6-45 p.m.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912:—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Jan. 1912. Bengal.....	37,08,000	59,73,450	22,65,450	.....
Dec. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	10,03,200	10,03,200	.....
Total ...	37,08,000	69,76,650	32,68,650	.....

Ten Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and Nine months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Jan. 1912. Bengal.....	47358000	62340375	14982275	.....
To end of Dec. 1911. Bombay	Nil	4021500	4021500	.....
Total ...	47358000	66361775	19003775	.....

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INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1911, and in the eight months April to November 1911, compared with the corresponding period of 1909 and 1910.

[Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act, II of 1896.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY in pounds of YARN Spun.

	Month of November. 1909	1910	1911
British India			
Bombay — — — —	31184314	31564670	37453783
Madras — — — —	3616512	33 8150	3801136
Bengal — — — —	2323661	3977948	2803618
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	3211469	3099736	3609919
Punjab — — — —	829609	626306	672881
Central Provinces and Berar...	2118676	2031334	2334445
Total	43283241	44620544	50675722
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore Baroda (a) Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad Wadhwan, Gwalior, (b) Kishenpur, Ujjain, Kolhapur (c) and Pondicherry...(c)	2484057	2600373	d 2032146
Grand Total ..	45768298	47220917	52707878

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1911.
(d) Excluding Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, and Wadhwan for which returns have not been received.
(e) Figures included since April 1911.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

		Month of November. 1909	1910	1911
British India.				
Bombay — — —	pds.	16877746	19236078	20357359
	yds.	7074381	7870070	8474766
	doze	71127	79064	85247
Madras — — —	pds.	597330	629310	697384
	yds.	1764795	1856180	2053871
	doze	1311	6133	5963
Bengal — — —	pds.	263947	136023	241110
	yds.	1364812	1983478	1410883
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara) —	pds.	761188	751463	922802
	yds.	2734594	2713613	3731246
	doze	3214	6914	7778
Punjab — — —	pds.	12778	4187	30060
	yds.	51087	11814	235502
	doze	32	9	19
Central Provinces and Berar — —	pds	1147431	1014396	1117009
	yds.	4249971	3813725	4396792
	doze	765	869	1280
Total —	pds.	19654210	22000943	23415955
	yds.	80945110	89273181	95097670
	doze	76449	92899	73626
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore (Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kgarh (a) and Pondicherry...(b)	pds.	1248589	1167175	c900229
	yds.	4644440	4607849	c3395451
	dozens	7014	3096	7232
Grand Total ..	pds.	20 9028 9	23168018	24316184
	yds.	85589550	93880030	99093121
	doze.	83463	95995	80858

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1912.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1912.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 2nd Feb. 1912	For week ending 2nd Feb. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 2nd Feb. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	12	1,015	26	996
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	27	1,035	25	1,001
Vessels transported	17	688	20	762
Vessels attended to	4	65	3	70
Vessels warped	3	46	1	49

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,05,655
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 758
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 3,99,169
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 68,726

B. AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 23,334
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 110
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 1,16,194
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 3,171

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 11,760
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 264
Total earnings from 1st July to 30th Nov. 1911 ... ...Rs. 47,538
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,396

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th Jan. 1912 ...Rs. 9,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 1,657
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 20th Jan. 1912 ... ...Rs. 11,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,672

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CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 86 YEARS
and is still the most successful remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all
CHEST DISEASES.
MRS. HATFIELD, Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark, says—"I should not have lived had I not taken Congreve's Elixir."
MRS. ALICE JONES, 17, Tower Hill, Trefynant, near Ruston, says—"I couldn't be better and I feel I have to thank Mr. Congreve for it."
The Rev. JOHN EVANS writing of his daughter, who tried Congreve's Elixir after suffering for 12 years, says—"My daughter is now very healthy and as strong as ever."
MR. J. LL. THOMAS, Moefre Hall, near Oswestry, North Wales, says—"I was thoroughly cured by Congreve's Elixir."
MRS. COURTNELL 32, Hampshire Street, Landport, Portsmouth, says—"Congreve's Elixir has done wonders for me."
MRS. CLARK, 48, Harrrowby Street, Liverpool, writing of her little daughter, says—"I was afraid of her going into decline. Congreve's Elixir removed all anxieties."
Congreve's Elixir relieves worst cases.
IT IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.
Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.
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Home-made beef tea is neither so strong, so free from fat nor so digestible as Lemco; that is why Medical men prescribe Lemco for their patients.
Home-made beef tea often disagrees; Lemco can be assimilated with ease and benefit; home-made beef tea takes hours to prepare, Lemco is ready in a minute; home-made beef tea varies in quality, Lemco is constant.
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LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

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without any of the risks attending fresh milk. HORLICK'S contains all the good and building powers of the purest milk without the indigestible parts—certain valuable cereals added, and here you have a Strength-Builder—unequalled.
Ideal for Infants and Invalids and for those who desire "meat and drink" in one.
Untouched by Hand.
Order HORLICK'S from your Supply Stores.
Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.
A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. "The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."
Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nawab, 2,043 tons, Captain W. M. Reseis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Karachi, with 150 pilgrims.

The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,501 tons, Captain R. J. Hey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2,334 tons, Captain Reimers, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo,

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quilon, 4941 tons, Captain A. J. Cole, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The Hall Line steamer Croxteth Hall, 2,435 tons, Captain Geo. P. Ogg, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H Lewellins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Semiramis, 3,399 tons, Captain A. Billaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1934 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Busreh, February 1, via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell ..R Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Special Service steamer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 16.

Beawada.....3370 Kelsor ...N F...N F ...M M & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hickney.....Chins.....28-3 ..... P & O Co
Delta .....4780 Martin.....Shanghai ..13-3...P & O Co
Gallia.....555 Wratt...repairing ...J Mackintosh & Co
Gymeric .....2950 Cusack .....G H Esmji
Hoscine .....994 D'Lorae .....Bo & P S N Co
Inchanga .....1403 Broome .....Arab S N Co
Kimla .....360 McLarin .....K N & Co
Kuweit .....2336 Coates .....H S N Co
Leddesdale.....2750 Buyers .....Texas Oil & Co
Madura.....1273 Logan .....M M & Co
Nourul-Bahr .....212 Nacoda .....
Nurmi.....2870 Crebbin .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3632 McBean .....Shah S N Co
Semiramis .....736 Chossell .....Yacht
Santhia .....3353 Seldon .....M M & Co
Quilon .....4942 Cole.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Persia	3779	Climtak	Trieste	21-2	A S S & Co
C & B Croxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	Liverpool	16-2	K Nixon & Co
D&E Queda	4944	Goss	Galle	19-2	M M & Co
F Steenbergen	2455	Younge	Rotterdam	22-2	T M & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Busreh	17-2	Bo & P S N Co
H Gadsby	2273	Oathwate	Dunkirk	23-2	W & A Graham & Co
K Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen	Kobe	23-2	N Y Kaisha
N Elsa	2304	Worson	Hamburg	W & A G & Co	
O Athenic	3623	Penwill	Antwerp	17-2	W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels	2334	Reimers	Hamburg via K'chi	16-2	W & A G & Co
Q Nasori	912	Watson	Jeddah	21-2	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Middleton	Kobe	24-2	T M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	L'pool	24-2	W & A G & Co
3 Wooda	2459	Saunders	Hamburg	24-2	J Mackintosh & Co
4 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	Kobe	27-2	T M & Co
5 Kirkfield	3095	Dermody	Kobe	17-2	T Morrison & Co
7 Habsburg	2416	Seberich	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
8 Praesident	2083	Bremer	Durban	17-2	A S & Co
9 Moltkefels	3383	Schneider	Karachi	20-2	W & A G & Co
10&11 City of Glasgow	4112	Findlay	Karachi	16-2	K N & Co
12&13 Egypt	4307	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
15 Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	23-2	J P & Co
16 Coniston	2137	Wilson	Hull	20-2	T M & Co

P & O Dock.

Kanzler	1665	Coltzan	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co

M W D D

Pentakota	2209	Stewart	Durban	22-2	M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	16-2	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarnavati	443	Ebrahim	Mangalore	16-2	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Fakira	B'nager	17-2	Bo S N Co Ld Offside
Homayen	2154	Moloney	N F	N F	B&P S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
16	Salsette	Lowellin	Aden, Feb 11
	Baron Dalmeny	Hey	Calcutta, Feb 5
	Nawab	Brewis	Jeddah, Jan 29
	Dongola	Spicer	S'mpton, Jan 27
	Semiramis	Billaffer	Trieste
	Palitana	McDiarmid	Busreh, Feb 1

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	H M S Highflyer	Dick	Persian Gulf
	Quilon	Cole	Calcutta
	Wartenfels	Remmers	Hamburg, &c
	Croxteth Hall	Ogg	Liverpool
	City of Glasgow	Findlay	Karachi
	Kuweit	Coats	Calcutta
	Habsburg	Seberich	Trieste
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi

The steamer Madura entered for loading yesterday for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	From
10	Clan Macphee	Liverpool
11	Furst Bulow	Antwerp
11	Erimpura	Negapatam.
12	Nowfarer	Calcutta
13	Dilwara	Rangoon
14	Colaba	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga left Aden on the 15th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—37 bales wool, H Mehta and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—14,000 cwts wheat, 2,720 cwts gram, 2,900 cwts maize, 4,219 cwts teaseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Croxteth Hall s—990 bal. s cotton, J Fachiri.

Elysia.—18,300 cwts groundnuts and 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elysia.—6,658 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts nigerseed, 2,880 cwts barley, Ralli Brothers.

Moltkefels s—1,3,39 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

Wartenfels s—300 cwts myrabollams ; P Mathoordas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—13,440 cwts gram Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirkfield s400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirkfield s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for the future administration of the general Hospital and the Medical College in Madras.

PASTOR RUSSELL
COMING.

TO DELIVER FREE LECTURE IN Y.M.C.A. FRIDAY, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

PASTOR RUSSELL, of the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles and Chairman of the Foreign Mission Investigation Committee is to deliver his famous lecture on "The Hereafter" in the Bombay Y.M.C.A., Friday, Feb. 23rd, 9-15 p.m.

WHY SCEPTICS SHOULD HEAR. The speaker will give a logical, reasonable, believable and satisfying answer regarding the future of all people in the hereafter.

WHY EUROPEANS SHOULD HEAR. Reasons will be given for the present world-wide unrest in financial, industrial, social and political circles fully explaining just why socialistic and revolutionary victories are now being achieved in Europe, America and elsewhere.

WHY ALL ORIENTALS SHOULD HEAR. Because Pastor Russell has an important message for them, no matter what their religious faith may be ; something that they all will be glad to hear and believe.

WHY CHRISTIANS—CATHOLIC, PROTESTANT OR INDEPENDENT, SHOULD HEAR. Pastor Russell on this occasion will explain why the basis for Foreign and Home Mission work is necessarily to be readjusted in the very near future.

WHY THE LECTURE IS FREE. An appropriation was made last year by independent Bible students to defray all expenses for several public meetings in the Orient, including Bombay. Therefore seats are to be free and no collection will be taken and no propaganda is desired, nor to be undertaken.

SEATS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. Regular ushers will be on duty, assuring proper seating arrangements for all. Pastor Russell's weekly sermons are published in nearly two thousand different newspapers weekly, reaching approximately fifteen million homes. The mere mention of his name usually fills to overflow the largest auditoriums in the Capital cities of the world, so go early. This subject is of equal interest to both men and women and all are cordially invited.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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£6 Indian Agents £7
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BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Gaat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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(FROM MESSRS. THORNHILL & Co.)
REPAIRER OF
WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHRONOMETERS, &C., &C.,
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THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. CORLIE. I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.
In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the
CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS,
THE
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possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 17th February, 1912.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

S. B. G.—Best write to the Postmaster General.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

HUMOUR.

WHEN all evil attributes were suddenly let loose upon the world, one precious friend remained behind to cheer Pandora's remorseful heart, the bright spirit of Hope. But when Hope herself had spread white wings and soared away, somewhere surely lurking in another corner crouched that wayward sprite, the sense of Humour, ready to spring from its hiding place and strengthen fainting souls with the most efficacious of tonics—a hearty laugh. Happy indeed are the people who can see the humorous side of misfortune, who can face even the Supreme Disaster with a jest. History tells of many such ; there was Sir Thomas More who would have his little joke even as he bent his blameless head to the block : it was not a very good joke perhaps, but still it was distinctly creditable under the circumstances. Then there was the monarch who made his famous sarcastic apology to the courtiers who began to find the death-scene unduly prolonged : in more recent times there was the well-known quips of the brightest wit of the age, uttered as he lay dying in poverty and disgrace. He looked at the expensive and solemn array of nurses and doctors gathered round his deathbed, and fired his parting shaft :—"I seem to be dying beyond my means." How few of us are able to see that our own sufferings can wear a ludicrous aspect. We can readily perceive that tooth-ache, and twins, and missing a train, are amusing episodes as long as they befall our neighbours, but once they become personal experiences, the jest grows too pointed to be pleasant. It takes a genuine humourist to see the funny side of his own woes : he laughs, a little wryly perhaps, but his rueful merriment spreads a healing balm, and stimulates his powers of endurance. The ancients bade men hush their mirth, because it offended the ears of the gods, and provoked the outraged deities to angry reprisals. They embodied in this parable the great principle that the sense of humour limits a man's capacity for mental suffering, and effectually extracts the sting from petty worries. Therefore, the immortals justly hated the sound of laughter, because they were powerless before it, and the man who could smile at calamity was beyond the vengeance of the most relentless furies. The truest wisdom then lies in adopting a negative attitude towards life, in not taking it too seriously. An English poet, who was well-named Gay, has immortalized this theory. His memorial stands in a dim corner of Westminster Abbey; all round it, carved in marble and in stone are recorded the lofty thoughts and noble sentiments of great poets and thinkers whose honoured dust mingles there. Gay is almost forgotten now. Who has ever read a line of his poems ? Should we remember him at all if it were not for the cheerful couplet engraved upon the stone which bears his name ? He sheds this one ray from the darkness which envelopes him :—"Life is a jest, and all things show it. I thought so once, and how I know it."

Man, who used to reproach woman for her levity, has lately taken to upbraiding her for her deadly earnestness. He complains that she is deficient in humour, that she cannot see a joke, being wholly absorbed in the contemplation of her supposed grievances, or in gloating over her successes in professions which were formerly closed to her. We must, however, remember that it is not so very long ago since, as far as women were concerned, a hearty laugh was considered almost as vulgar as a hearty appetite. Real abandonment to merriment was only permitted to females of the lower classes. It was thought to be not quite genteel for a lady thoroughly to enjoy a joke. Women were expected to display just sufficient mental agility to be able to appreciate the witticisms of their lords and masters. Downright individual cleverness and wit were attributes which women kept carefully concealed in the background like a poor relation or an adventurous past. We have in fact, been at such pains to convince women that their most becoming role is that of attentive and sympathetic listeners, that we can scarcely expect them to conform all at once to the new standard we have set up. Shall we really be so very pleased when they cap our stories with better ones, rout us with witty repartee, and make merry over masculine idiosyncracies ? When once women begin to think a Lord Mayor's paraphrnalia ridiculous, a barrister's wig an absurdity, and all our costly and showy uniform merely a laughable display of childish vanity, what will become of the modern male's powers of attraction ? Perhaps, horrid thought woman has long ceased to be impressed by us and simply conceals her smiles because she is instinctively polite. Perhaps she stifles her laughter at masculine vagaries from motives of policy, not daring to give way to mirth because it would be as much as her place is worth to do so. She has always before her the sad example of Michal, who dared to mock at David's dancing, and of Madame de Stael who suffered life-long banishment for an ill-timed jest at Napoleon's expense.

It is surprising how certain forms of humour are influenced by fashion. Plays, which convulsed an audience a decade or so ago, scarcely raise a smile to-day, and the revival of old comedies is seldom attended with success. Comic novels and verses which created quite a furore in their day and generation no longer raise a smile, and all the jokes seem as stale as a Sunday loaf. Amongst other bygone forms of wit, one, which is now happily extinct, consisted in giving the 'funny' man in a book an absurd and unheard of name. Readers of Dickens were fully aware before they opened 'Pickwick' that the player of the title-role was bound to be a mirth-provoking character, similarly Dick Swiveller's cognomen marked him at once as an amusing person. If Wells or Pett Ridge were to describe the same individuals they would call them Smith or Jones, so that at the outset we should not be able to guess with any certainty whether these heroes were destined to supply the "comic relief" or the tragic element of the book. Another defunct form of humour is the 'punning poem' which made Tom Hood's name so famous. If some young author were to turn out half-a-dozen efforts all displaying the sparkling fun of Hood at his best, the comic-paper editors would not be likely to accept them, for a string of puns is no longer palatable to the public, and has lost its mirth-provoking powers. What has become of harlequin and the clown who made such play with red-hot pokers and sausages at the end of a pantomime ? They are as out-of-date as the court jester who used to cut capers for the delectation of the King and his courtiers. Perhaps every possible riddle has been fitted with an answer, and every jest already cracked, so the court buffoon's place remains permanently vacant, and the world's mirth is by so much decreased. It is possible that their spirits have found a re-incarnation in the persons of those worthies who now-a-days dispense justice and humour with such impartiality. We can imagine a thirtieth-century savant poring over the tattered relics of our law-court reports, and shaking a puzzled head over that inexplicable parenthesis "(laughter)." He will probably prepare a learned thesis to show that it must be a word which formerly admitted of various interpretations, since from the context it was obvious that an outburst of merriment could not possibly be the meaning intended.

LEPER SEGREGATION.

THE notification, which has just been issued by Government on the subject of leper segregation is a very welcome one indeed. For years, a strong agitation has been conducted against the free admission of lepers to our streets and public places by the Press and in other quarters, and the only matter for surprise has been that Government should have so unduly delayed obvious measures. It was not until a year or so ago that it was announced that action would be taken, and the Leper Act was applied to the city of Bombay from June 1st of last year. We need not dilate on the great improvement in the appearance of our streets since that date. Every resident knows of it. Many hideous sights have been removed, and a grave danger to the community has been largely obviated. All lepers are now compulsorily removed to the Matunga Asylum, unless they are already being kept in proper care and custody by their friends, and certain trades and occupations, which would provide opportunities for contagion to pass to others, are prohibited them. We are thankful to see that, since they have been induced to take these, steps Government are so convinced of the benefit, which they confer on the public, that they are considering a much extended application of the Act in the Presidency. Already the Act has been applied to the city of Poona and its neighbourhood. An asylum has been erected at Khandhwa Budruk at an expence of Rs. 60,000, and this has been handed over to the Mission for Lepers, who have provided Rs. 1,800 towards the cost. Lepers are now being segregated there under rules similar to those, which are in operation in Bombay. In Belgaum a property has been purchased by Government and is being converted into an asylum. It is further proposed, although no decision has yet been reached, to extend the Act to the Municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dakor, Nadiad, Anand, Broach, Surat, Bulsar and Thana, as well as to certain areas in the Nasik, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, and Belgaum districts. This, if it can be carried out, will be a very wide extension of the Act. Of course in small places such as many of these are, the provision of an asylum presents some difficulty, but we hope now that Government has at last set out on a campaign against the pestilence of leprosy, which should have been undertaken many years ago, that no obstacle will appear in their way.

ALBANIA AND THE WAR.

WE referred only a few days ago to the dangers of the present situation in the Balkans, but by this mail comes an interesting communication which has been made to the *Manchester Guardian*, and which shows that a new element has been added to the ordinary turmoil of Balkan politics. The new circumstance is, of course, the Turco-Italian War and the new element in the situation is the remarkable view which the ignorant Albanians take of its occurrence, and the increased restlessness, which they display on that account. The Albanians are quite certain that Italy's attack on Tripoli was arranged by the Powers, and that it is only a preliminary to their own rescue by "Europe." To any suggestion that the Powers do not approve of Italy's conduct the usual reply is, "That is ashes in the eyes." There seems to be a certain amount of justification for this belief in Austria's evident satisfaction at the hands of Italy being tied. In fact, it is generally held by other Europeans in Scutari and the Albanian coast towns that Austria-Hungary incited Italy to undertake the Tripoli expedition so as to reduce her influence in Albania. Meanwhile, it is her policy to prevent the tribes which rose last year from revolting again, but the unsettlement of feeling produced by the war is so great that this may prove impossible. The Turks are making their preparations by pouring troops quietly but steadily into Macedonia and Albania, and as the strategical points are all garrisoned and the Turkish officers have learnt to know the country, which before the rebellion was a sealed book to them, a new rising is almost bound to end in disaster. The unknown factor is the extent to which an effective counter-influence to that of Austria-Hungary is being exercised from Slav sources through Montenegro. The Roman Catholic priests, who are all in the Austrian interest, tell the Christian clans how fatal it would be to fall into orthodox hands. But the Malissori have lively recollections of the maize they drew from Montenegro last year and perhaps of some less innocent assistance as well, and their orthodoxy is put to rather a severe test.

SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

WE trust that our Indian readers are paying all the attention which it demands, to the communication, which has been made by Mr. L. W. Ritch from the Transvaal, and which we published the other day. Mr. Ritch, it is almost unnecessary to add, is the secretary in London of the same society of which Mr. Polak is such a well-known representative here. He at present is staying in South Africa, and he now sends an interesting account of the latest davelopment of the situation in the Transvaal. His complaints fall under two heads. The first is briefly, that a conspiracy has been entered into between the Asiatic Immigration Department and the administration at Lourenzo Marques. The effect of this is that when minor children come to South Africa with the object of entering the Transvaal *via* Lourenzo Marques to join their parents, the Portuguese railway officials demand permits from the Registrar of Asiatics, and if these are not forthcoming the children are arrested and sent back. Now, the Immigration Law contains nothing which imposes the obligation to carry permits on children, who are in this manner rejoining their parents, who are already established in the Colony, and it seems plain that the action of these officials is entirely unjustifiable. Portugal, happily, is a freedom-loving country which has just shaken off the shackles of an inefficient monarchy, and we do not believe that this action of their colonial officers has either the knowledge or approval of the Portuguese Government. A strong representation to the Republic from the British Government would, we believe, quickly redress this grievance, but we cannot, we fear, hold out much encouragement in regard to Mr. Ritch's second count. The Government has begun to take steps to enforce the Gold Law and the Townships Act, and has issued notices to all the nominal owners of stands occupied by Indians, to surrender their deeds of title and evict the occupants. The Township Law, of course, is unaffected by the terms of the recent "settlement," and its unwarrantably harsh measures have driven Indians to resort to an evasion of the law, in order to obtain premises outside the locations in which the Government is attempting to segregate them, and in which the opportunities for trade are very limited. We gather that the campaign is to be met by a policy of passive resistance. Apparently the British Government has no intention—at present, at any rate—of interfering in order to alleviate the harshness of this law, and in consequence the unfortunate settlers in the Transvaal will in all probability have to bear considerable loss of property and possible ill-treatment, involving suffering on themselves and their families.

H.M.S. "Highflyer," under the command of Captain J. D. Dick. R.N., sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir E J. W. Slade, the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board.

THE *Pioneer* understands that plans are likely to be prepared for extension and improvement of the "Shrubbery" at Darjeeling where the Governor of Bengal will reside during summer.

THE Bank of Bengal rate remains at 8 per cent. Cash is up nearly 58 lakhs giving a percentage of 33·44 as against 30·40 last week, while in public demand decrease shewn amounts to Rs. 43,85,327. In the open market, there has been plenty of money.

AT the Exhibition of Old Bombay, a silver medal has been awarded to the B. B. and C. I Railway for a model of a third-class bogie carriage by Mr. E. Peirce, and Messrs. Harichand Mancharam and Sons, have been awarded a silver medal for their exhibits of safes.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE DUKE OF FIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

There never was anything pushful in the character of the Duke of Fife whose painfully tragic death has cast a gloom over the country just as we were all preparing to welcome with every proper rejoicing their Majesties on their return from their glorious progress in India. Never at any time much in the public eye : the Duke was even less so after his marriage, but the nation did not fail to observe how in the most quite and unobstrusive manner he did a great deal of work of an altruistic kind. The Church Army, for example, loses on him one of its best and most sympathetic supporters. By London Scotsmen he was much liked as he deserved to be, for not only was his purse ever open in cases of need, but he would put himself to great trouble to oblige any countryman where he could be of assistance. I remember one instance. A great ceremony. The representative of a Scottish paper had been left out and no entreaties on his part were of any avail. The Earl Marshal, the Lord Chamberlain or whoever was the great functionary concerned could, he said, do nothing. The poor journalist in despair thought that he would try to secure the influence of the Duke of Fife. He called at the Duke's house and was received in the most gracious manner. When he had explained his errand the Duke sat down and wrote the desired letter. When the newspaper man delivered it, he was received with gracious smiles and asked how many tickets he wanted ! This is only a small matter, but it was typical of his Grace's invariable courtesy. Universal sympathy is expressed for the Princess Royal and her daughters, Queen Alexandria and the other members of the Royal family. On all sides one hears people lamenting that the home-coming of the King and Queen after all their triumphs should be saddened by this distressing event. How keenly Queen Alexandra feels the loss is shown by the touching announcement in the Court circular of Tuesday. "Queen Alexandra received last night with deep grief the news of the death of her dear son-in-law, the Duke of Fefe, at Assouan, Egypt." And she has sent the following message to the Lord Mayor, "I am deeply touched by the kind sympathy of the citizens of London in the unspeakably sad loss my beloved daughter and I have suffered by the death of my dear son-in-law." Joy and sorrow will be mingled at St Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday when their Majesties will solemnly return thanks for their safe return.

THE NEW CAPITAL.

The Bishop of Grantham, Dr Welbore MacCarthy, whilom Archdeacon of Calcutta, solemnly assures the readers of the *Times* this morning that there is one serious drawback to the alleged advantages secured by the change of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi which has not, he believes, received notice. "in any of the comments which appeared in the Press." That drawback is the withdrawal of the Supreme Government from the wholesome influence of a weighty European public opinion. No notice ? I am afraid that his Lordship must have confined his study of Press opinion on the great transference to the Press of Lincolnshire where the secluded rectory in which he lives is I believe situated. Still though we may not take the same tragic view of the consequences as the worthy Bishop, there is a great deal of force in what he says as to the tendencies of all bureaucratics to become more bureaucratic if they are too much isolated. But let us hope that one result of the removal of the winter head-quarters of the Supreme Government from Calcutta to Delhi will cause them to pay even more attention than in the past to "weighty European public opinion" not only as expressed in the capital of Bengal but in the other commercial centres.

The Bishop of Grantham goes on to say :—"It is to be hoped that the discussions or conversations, which one assumes will take place in the Houses of Parliament relating to this change, will show that the three ex-Viceroys of India still with us and other men, who have held high office, in addition to the retired officials of the India Office, have been seriously consulted before so far-reaching a decision was made." If this is not meant to be sarcastic it is unconsciously funny. Lord Lansdowne was told about the far-reaching decision the day before it was publicly announced and presumably not in his capacity as an ex-Viceroy but as Leader of his Majesty's Opposition. Lord Curzon and Lord Minto apparently were not told at all and only knew of what had been done when they read about it in the newspapers.

THE NEW GOVERNORSHIP.

I hear on good authority that the Master of Elibank has recently had the refusal of an Indian Governorship, presumbly that of Bengal. The name of Sir Francis Hopwood is also mentioned in the same connection. That exceptionally lucky and exceptionally shrewd official is constantly being promoted—in ten years he has been successively Secretary of the Board of Trade, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission and he is now "buyer to the Admiralty—and although it would be rather a stultification for Mr. Churchill if Sir Francis were moved from his new post almost before he has settled down to the duties his translation at any moment to a still higher position would not surprise me. If the Master of Elibank had consented to try his hand as a ruler of the Bengalis—perhaps not a more difficult task than ruling the present composite majority in the House of Commons—he would not have been the first successful whip of the Liberal party to be made an Indian Governor. It will be remembered that within a year of the defeat of the Conservatives in 1880, Mr. Adam, the best Liberal Whip of modern times, was appointed Governor of Madras, but died at Ootacamund six months after his arrival from England.

INDIAN FINANCE AND ENGLISH BANKS.

In the banking world of the Metropolis there are two men who share the financial primacy. Sir Felix Shuster and Sir Edward Holden, the former as head of the Union of London and Smiths and the latter as Chairman of the London City and Midland. The remarks of each at the annual meeting of their respective shareholders is always somewhat of an event in the City and are carefully studied even by those who have no personal interest in the great concerns directed by these banking magnates. In the speech he delivered to his shareholders a week ago Sir E Holden surveyed banking questions from China to Peru or rather from England to India, dwelling on the position of the latter country as a factor in bill rates owing to its present demand for so very large a proportion of the new supplies of gold. In 1909-10 India's net imports were 14 1-2 millions sterling ; in 1910-11, 16 millions, and in 1911-12 it will probably be 20 millions, in other words about a fifth of the entire output of the whole world. "This," he went on to say, "will prevent a pro tanto amount of gold being added to the basis on which credit is granted in other countries, and will most probably have the effect of preventing to that extent cheaper rates for the discount of bills, and thus may cause a continued fall in Consols. But the large production of gold which is taking place throughout the world means a larger superstructure of credit, the higher will prices rise, so that while the absorption of gold by India may mean higher discount rates, it may also prevent inflation, and thus assist to keep down prices ; but if the production of gold should fall and India continue her demands, then more serious results may ensue to our Money Market." It is therefore, necessary he points out that the market should watch closely Indian finance.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Members of the Indian services for whom he has worked so hard and successfully will be glad to learn that the former constituents of Sir Seymour King are in recognition of his 25 years' devotion to their interests presenting him with an address and a gold watch, while Lady King, who shares her husband's popularity in the town, is to be offered a valuable piece of jewellery. Sir Seymour's friends in India would, I am sure, be better pleased if his admirers in Hull could persuade him to reconsider his decision not to seek re-election to Parliament.

Twe extracts from Agony column of a great newspaper :—

YOUNG GENTLEMAN of good family APPEALS to 1,000 generous people for 1,000 GUINEAS to build a powerful automobile, to enable him to earn a livelihood. It will be named after the book "Scarlet Runner," and will ply for hire in West-end of London driven by advertiser.

It will be available for tours at reasonable charges.

Address Motor, etc.

OLD ETONIANS and OTHERS.—URGENT APPEAL.—Will any one ASSIST an OLD BOY, either financially or by sending weekly orders for farm produce ? Through losses he has late in life to work hard for his living. Strictest investigation courted.—Box 212, etc.

The ingenious "Young Gentleman of good family" might, I should have thought, have offered subscribers of a guinea each on occasional free ride. The Old Etonian (*soi-disant*) is a little more adroit, as he does solicit "orders" as an alternative to professional assistance.

"Ask a parent what the son is doing at football, cricket, or on the river, and he will respond at once, but few of those whose sons have been sent to certain schools for social reasons will be able to tell you what books the son is reading, what real progress he is making, or even the name of the form in which he is placed." So writes Professor G. G. Ramsay of Glasgow University, but he is referring to the English, not the Scottish parent. What Professor Ramsay says is quite true and I am constantly made aware of the painful fact in conversation with friends respecting their boys. When will the English middleclass *paterfamilias* learn sense. When Mr. S. Hope Morley was elevated to the peerage—if the stalwarts will permit us to style it an elevation—some fears were expressed lest we should have a third Lord Morley. Already we have an Earl Morley, a Viscount Morley, and nobody wanted a Baron Morley. Three peers of the same name would have made confusion worse confounded. Fortunately, Mr. Hope Morley announces that he is taking the name of Lord Hollenden of Leigh in the county of Kent. Leigh is a very pretty village not far from the former home of his Excelleney the Viceroy.

It is very difficult to identity new peers if, as most of them do, they change their name and are not constantly before the public. If it rested with me no new patent of nobility where there is to be a complete change of name should issue until the recipients consented to continue to use also his former surname and an additional means of identification for at least twelve months after his creation as a peer. Sir David Yule was entertained at dinner at the St. Stephen's Club last night exactly a month after he received the accolade at Calcutta. The company consisted of Sir Walter K. Lawrence, Mr. W. B. Homan Mulock, Colonel A. Durand, C. B., C. I. E., Colonel A. J. Barry, Colonel W. A. Browne, Colonel G. M. Weekley, Colonel H. W. Jerome, C. B., Mr. W. R. Faulconer, Mr J. C. Wilson, Mr. S. Digby, C. I. E., Mr. Francis J Scott Murray, Mr. V. H. Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, K. C. B. (Secretary of the Board of Trade), Sir Patrick Playfair, C. I. E., Mr. James Campbell (of the Mercantile Bank of India) and Mr. W. D. Kilburn. The health of the guest of the evening was drunk with great enthusiasm.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave as follows:—Lt.-Col. Browne from 21st April, Capt. Leleau for 6 months from 10th March.

The services of Captain J. H. Horne, I.M.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for special malaria work in the Madras Presidency.

Captain W. R. Galwey, R. A., M. C., has been appointed as Divisional Sanitary Officer, 9th (Secunderabad) Division with effect from 1st February, 1912.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Major R. E. Roome, 36th Horse, is appointed 2nd in command of the 36th Horse.

Colonel H. B. Borradaile, Indian Army, has been selected for the command of the Jullundur Brigade.

Colonel A. E. Atkin, Indian Army, succeeds Colonel Gastrel as Colonel on leave.

Staff-Captain Moir, 10th Lancers, is appointed Brigade-Major, Risalpur Cavalry Brigade, vice Major Ricketts vacated.

Lieutenant H. E Dunsterville, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to the Home Establishment on completing tenure of his appointment as Adjutant and Instructor in Gunnery, Rangoon.

The following 2nd Lieutenants from the Royal Military Academy are posted as shown : 2nd Lieutenants W. G. Harriott to the 23rd Battery, the Royal Field Artillery, Hyderabad. A Maxwell to the 9th Battery, Karachi; T. B. Anderson to

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

SYMPATHETIC TONE IN BERLIN.

Cordial Speech by German Chancellor.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

During the debate on the Estimates, several members having referred to Mr. Asquith's speech of yesterday, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg expressed himself in harmony with Mr. Asquith, and added that Lord Haldane, though not authorised to conclude binding agreements was yet acting on behalf of the Cabinet, and discussed with German Ministers points, on which the interests of the two countries came into contact, in order to establish the basis of confidential relations.

The Chancellor continued, "This exchange of views, which we gladly welcomed, took place in the course of numerous exhaustive and frank conversations, and will be continued. (Cheers). I am unable to say more at present, but I wished to acquaint the Reichstag as early as possible with these conversations and their object."

BERLIN, FEB. 15.

Mr. Asquith's speech is greeted with entire sympathy in official circles here, where it is stated that the work begun by Lord Haldane is now being carried on along the usual channels.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons is generally welcomed by papers of all shades in England and Germany, and the hope is expressed that the statesmen will earnestly press in their efforts towards a satisfactory settlement.

The *Taegliche Rundschau* states that Baron von Stumm, of the German Foreign Office, will probably proceed to London, to assist Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, in further negotiations while the King and Kaiser exchange visits. The paper adds that a British squadron will call at the German ports in the course of the year.

WRECK OF THE "DELHI."

The Obscuring of Spartel Light.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

At the Board of Trade enquiry into the wreck of the "Delhi," Captain Hayward deposed that he visited the Duke of Fife's cabin at 9-30 in the evening of December 12th, and returned to the bridge at 11-20 p.m. A sharp look-out was kept for Spartel Light, but the night was most dirty, and glasses were useless. The Captain stated that he became uneasy at midnight, as the light had not been picked up, and slowed down and sounded deep water. He steered a westerly course for about an hour, when a second sounding revealed sand. He returned to his old course, and held a consultation with the second officer, and decided that he could not have passed Spartel, as there was too much sea. All the time he tried to pick up Spartel Light. When he saw breakers, he ordered full speed astern. The captain attributed the obscuring of the Light to a local haze.

PATRONAGE APPOINTMENT

A Return to be Asked for.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

It is understood that Mr. Bonar Law will move, at an early date, for a return of all patronage appointments made by the Government.

BIG LOAN FOR TOKIO.

For Acquiring Tramway and Electric Undertaking.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

It is announced that preliminary arrangements have been made for the issue of a loan of nine millions sterling 5 per cent. bonds for the City of Tokio to acquire the tramway and electric undertakings.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

General Ainsworth to be Court-martialled.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16.

General Ainsworth, Adjutant-General, is to be relieved of his duties and court-martialed for using language which Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, considered impugned the integrity of himself and other officers.

GOVERNOR OF HONG-KONG.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

It is officially stated that Sir Henry May, Governor of the Fiji Islands, will succeed Sir Frederick Lugard as Governor of Hong-Kong.

[The Hon. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. fourth son of the late Hon. G. A. C. May, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was born in 1860. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Dublin, he took his Bachelor-of-Arts degree with distinction in classics and modern languages. He was appointed to a Hong-Kong cadetship in 1881, and five years later became Assistant Protector of Chinese. After holding various positions in the Government of Hong-Kong, he was appointed Colonial Secretary there in 1901, which post he occupied until 1910, when he was made Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.]

REGARDING the strike of workmen of loco workshop N W. Railway, the strikers have returned to duty at the call of the manager pending consideration of their representation to be formally submitted.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Labour Amendment to the Address.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, to-day, moved the Labour amendment to the Address, regretting that no mention had been made of legislation to secure a minimum living wage, the nationalisation of railways and other monopolies.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald dwelt on the world-wide Labour unrest, and said the voice of Labour demanded legislation. They could not allow Labour and Capital to fight out their battles, while they looked on. He was convinced that the year would be a troublesome one, full of trials and difficulties.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's amendment to the Address was rejected by 226 votes to 45.

A Unionist amendment regretting that the Government had taken no steps to promote a co-partnership between Capital and Labour, was rejected by 195 votes to 97.

Mr. Robertson, opposing both amendments, said that the Government warmly sympathised with the profit-sharing movement, but no evidence had been produced that the Government could do anything in the matter. He questioned the practicability of the nationalisation of railways and mines, or whether, if effected, it would cure the Labour unrest.

PARTY SPIRIT AT THE CAPE.

Sir L. S. Jameson's Attack on Government.

CAPETOWN, FEB. 16.

In the House Assembly Sir Leander Jameson moved a resolution attacking the Government for the unfair treatment of Civil servants, for anti-English discrimination, the introduction of new officials from outside, retrenchment of experienced officials, and mismanagement of promotion.

General Botha, in reply, pointed to the difficulties of the reorganisation of the Civil Service at the outset of the Union. He regretted that the matter had been made a party cry.

Mr. Jagger caused a sensation by describing the department of Mr. Hertzog, the Minister of Justice, as reeking with racialism, favourtism and jobbery.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

No Question of Cession of Territory.

PARIS, FEB. 15.

The Senate has passed the Foreign Estimates.

M. Flandin, the member for India, asked the Prime Minister to reassure the French settlements in India, which had been disquieted owing to the recent speech of M. Caillaux, concerning a possible exchange of settlements.

M. Poincare replied that there was no question of the cession of any French territory.

THE "MEDINA'S" CAPTAIN.

Married in London on Wednesday.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

Captain Tomlin, commander of the "Medina," was, to-day, married in London to Violet, the daughter of Captain Herbert Osborne.

The bride was given away by Admiral Sir Edward Seymour.

A number of "Medina" officers were present. The banns were published on board the "Medina."

THE KING DECORATED.

Sultan Confers the Highest Orders.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

In addition to the Order of Hanedani-Ali-Osman, the Sultan has conferred upon King George the Order of Nichan-i-Iutiaz, set in brilliants. The simultaneous bestowal of the two highest decorations is unprecedented.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Question of Oriental Immigrants.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Mr. McBride, the Premier, will introduce in the British Columbia House of Commons, a resolution suggesting the enactment of an Act to restrict the immigration of orientals.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

To Enter Magdalen College, Oxford.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

The Prince of Wales will enter Magdalen College, Oxford, at Michaelmas.

[A Reuter message from Potchefstroom, dated January 27, says:—"It is stated that the 10th Hussars will probably replace the 15th Hussars here at the expiration of the latter's term, and also that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who is to be gazetted to a commission in the former regiment, will accompany it.' 'It has not yet been officially stated to what regiment the Prince will be gazetted, but the general belief hitherto expressed has been that the regiment will be the 19th Hussars. Even supposing his Royal Highness joined the 10th Hussars, it is not an obvious deduction that he would go to Potchefstroom. The official title of the 10th is the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own) Royal Hussars, and this, no doubt, has helped to point conjecture. The 19th is Queen Alexandra's Own.]

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Sun Yat-Sen Submits to Yuan Shih-Kai.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, FEB. 15.

Sun Yat-Sen and the members of the Republican Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the Republican National Assembly, and strongly recommended the election of Yuan Shih-Kai as President of the Republic.

The election of the new President has been fixed for to-day.

The Trouble at Wei-Hai-Wei.

WEI-HAI-WEI, FEB. 16.

Bloodshed continues outside the British-leased territory. Probably 150 revolutionaries have been killed. The British are striving to arrange a conference of delegates from the opposing parties. The British police are keeping the British territory peaceful.

[A lecture on "China: Its Present and Future," was delivered by Mr. J. O. P. Bland (joint author with Mr. E. Backhouse of "China under the Empress Dowager"), to the Society of American Women in London, on Jan. 29, at 15 Great Stanhope Street, W., the house of Mrs. William Phillips.

Mr. Bland said that in the present state of the Chinese people's development, the idea of a Republican form of government was preposterous. At the same time it was true that the thought had been borne in even on the minds of the slow moving masses of the people that the Manchu rule was no longer possible. But did it follow, as the leaders of the present movement would have us believe, that there was no middle course between the Manchu dynasty and a ready-made Republic? In his opinion the monarchical principle was inseparable from the Confucian philosophy, and the Throne was the natural centre of the Chinese social system and ancestor worship. To destroy the Throne meant the uprooting of the ethical and moral foundations of the Chinese race. It was certain that the vast majority of the Chinese people had not the faintest notion of the changes which the Republican system would introduce; and the idea of a middle kingdom without the Dragon Throne was entirely beyond the range of their imagination. He had no hesitation in saying that the policy to which Great Britain and the United States had, for many years, been committed, the policy of the maintenance of the integrity and independence of China, could only possess certain remnants of practicability if it retained as its sheet-anchor the monarchical principle of government—that fundamental structure without which the Chinese nation was inevitably doomed to rapid decay.

PLANNING THE NEW DELHI.

Experienced Engineer From Liverpool.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Montagu, Under-Secretary for India, the Liverpool Health Committee has decided to recommend the City Council to lend to the Government of India the services of the City Engineer, Mr. Brodie, for the purpose of assisting in the laying-out of the new capital at Delhi.

A special meeting of the Council has been called for Wednesday, to consider the matter.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

M. C. C. versus New South Wales.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The weather was delightful for the opening of the match between the M. C. C. and New South Wales. There was a fair attendance and the wicket was in perfect condition.

New South Wales went in first and scored 106. Foster took seven wickets for 36 runs.

The M. C. C. then went in and had made 183 runs for two wickets when play ceased for the day.

U. P. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sir J. Meston's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

The *Madras Times* says,—"The appointment of Sir James Meston as Lieut.-Governor of the U. P. is bound to cause some surprise. If we are not mistaken he overrides the claims of at least a dozen civilians who are all his superiors in the service."

HIMALAYAN EXPLORERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 16.

In the Mayo Hall last night, Dr. Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Workman, the Himalayan explorers, lectured jointly on their original work. In October last they finished their last Himalayan tour before coming to Bangalore for their usual winter rest. Sir Hugh Daly presided and the attendance was very large.

The lecturers introduced over seventy lantern slides from their own photographs representing incidents of their eighth expedition when they visited the Hisspar glacier in Hunza Nagar and mapped it. The proceeds of the lecture went to the local Y. W. C. A.

DACOITS UNDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

After a protracted trial lasting one week the Myaungmya Dacoity Case in which a European name L. Mc Keon and seven Burmans were concerned concluded this evening before Mr. Justice Robinson and jury, at the first criminal sessions of the Court. Seven out of the eight accused were found guilty and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The dacoity took place in June last in the house of a Burmese paddy trader along the river bank who with his wife were bound with ropes and taken away into a boat, the dacoits burnt torches and decamped after taking away a considerable quantity of jewellery. Dacoits, who smeared their faces with chunam, used gun, revolver and dahs thereby keeping villagers at bay. McKeon who held the gun in the boat was found in possession of some of the stolen property.

THE notification which imposed a duty of Rs. 17 a viss on all opium imported into Upper Burma (except Shan State) cancelled in the current issue of the *Gazette of India*.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Uncorroborated Evidence of Accomplices.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair in his judgment in the Ashe murder trial yesterday, on a question of law, decided, after going into many cases, both English and Indian, that no reliance could be placed on the evidence of an accomplice unless it was corroborated, except under very special circumstances. As regards the nature of the corroboration required it was of two kinds: corroboration as to the offence committed, and corroboration as to the indentity of the accused. The confirmation required should be confirmation of facts which would go to fix the guilt of the accused. It was argued by the Public Prosecutor that the statement of Nilakantan was corroboration, for this statement ought to be an admission, admission being construed in the sense that it was a confession of guilt. His Lordship held that there was no such admission.

His Lordship then dealt with the law on the statements made by the accomplices to Inspector Veeraraghava Aiyer, and remarked that when it was stated that the statement of an accomplice required corroboration, the statement of accomplice itself was no corroboration and that, therefore, the previous statements made to Mr. Veeraraghava Aiyer were no corroboration. The defence contended that the evidence of Mr. Veeraraghava Aiyer was not admissible, but, in the circumstances of the case where Mr. Veeraraghava Aiyer said that he gave evidence from independent recollection of facts, his Lordship thought that the evidence was admissible.

In regard to the next question of law his Lordship held that Inspector Veeraraghava Aiyer had no jurisdiction to investigate the case, that he had no jurisdiction over the area and that he was not deputed to investigate the case. He held the view that the evidence of the murder of Mr. Ashe was not the result of the conspiracy, bearing in mind that the men had thought of shooting Mr Ashe because he was the cause of the ruin of the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company and of the conviction of Chidambaram Pillay and Subramania Siva. The assassination of individuals was not within the scope of the conspiracy as alleged by the prosecution. Evidence of all approvers was also against that point. Approvers stated that when they heard about the murder of Mr. Ashe it did not strike them that it was done by a member of the conspiracy.

INFLAMMATORY PAMPHLETS.

Then again his Lordship was not prepared to hold that any one of the accused was responsible for the views expressed in the inflammatory pamphlets and leaflets seized from them. The seizure of these pamphlets only showed how widely they had been circulated. His Lordship then referred to the first accused's touring towards the end of March 1911, to the addresses delivered by him and also to the various meetings relied on by the prosecution to prove the conspiracy. The meetings relied on were meetings in Tenkasi, Tuticorin and Ponalur, and at these places no overt act was alleged to have been committed. Early in March 1911, agitators in Pondicherry called Nilakantan an impostor. He then left the Madras Presidency and went to Northern India masquerading as a Sanyasi. That evidence had not been impeached.

His Lordship then proceeded to deal at great length with the evidence of the approvers, and, referring to the evidence of Arumugam, said that there was no redeeming feature about the man and that no reliance could be placed upon his oath. The natural tendency of an approver was to make others more responsible for the crime. He was of opinion that Arumugam and Madavswami had had time to discuss the murder of Mr. Ashe and to concoct a story. There were differences in the statements of Arumugam and Somasundaram, not of omission but of direct contradiction, His Lordship did not believe that assumed names were given to members of the conspiracy on these grounds. His Lordship was of opinion that the evidence of these accomplices required corroboration. Reviewing the evidence further, his Lordship held that there was not sufficient evidence to support the suggestion that there had been a revolutionary society.

Going into the cases of each individual his Lordship observed that the first statement made by the first accused was genuine and was not made under influence of the police, and that he left Pondicherry to preach revolution. His Lordship, further, had no doubt that the Police-Inspector could have invented such a story against him.

HIS LORDSHIP'S FINDING.

After dealing with the evidence against each one of the accused his Lordship found the first, second, sixth and fourteenth accused guilty and the rest not guilty on the first charge. In regard to the second charge, his Lordship agreed with his learned colleagues and acquitted all the accused.

The judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ayling prevailing, the Chief Justice in pronouncing the sentence said that the crime of which the accused Nos. one to eight and No. fourteen stood convicted was of a serious character. It was not necessary that anything should be done in pursuance of a conspiracy. It was difficult to over-estimate the influence of conspiracy on the minds of the members. The first accused was the leading and organising spirit, and, but for him, there would not have been any conspiracy.

On behalf of the first accused, Mr J. C. Adam asked Their Lordships to reserve, under the provisions of Section 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, discussion of the law on the point that the so-called confession of an accused person not being proved could not be taken into consideration.

Mr. M. D. Devadoss on behalf of the third and eighth accused also made a similar application on the following points, whether or not the statements made by Mr. Veeraraghava Aiyer were admissible in evidence; whether such statements could be taken as corroboration of the accomplices' evidence and whether there was any corroboration.

On behalf of the Bench, the Chief Justice ruled that their Lordships were not prepared to reserve questions.

In regard to the second case against the second accused, Sankarakrishna Aiyer, of abetment in the murder of Mr. Ashe by being present at the time of the murder on Maniyachi platform, Mr. Richmond, on behalf of the Public Prosecutor, asked for time in which to proceed with it. This was granted.

PRESS OPINION.

Commenting on the Ashe Murder Case judgments the *Madras Mail* writes:—"We are not disposed to regret rather the lenient treatment of those convicted, for at the present time there is little or no need to make powerfully discouraging the examples of dangerous seditionists. Circumstances, both local and common to India, have improved the political tone of the Madras Presidency. We hope nevertheless that Indian opinion in this presidency will so far overcome its very natural disgust at the contemplation of such "patriots" as those convicted yesterday as to wonder the nature of the insane and vicious conspiracy that has been exposed. The criminal who imagines he has political justification is not so very rare that we need marvel at his existence in India, but those who engage in such conspiracies as that just exposed, look for the approval of their countrymen. That they are deeply deluding themselves is true, but false as their belief may be, it cannot be without some small basis and as a matter of fact there is in loose violent and sometimes only half-meant utterances of certain Indian politicians, matter which may easily provide ill-balanced minds with foundation for the belief that the plotters of treason would be hailed as saviours of India if they succeeded and as patriotic martyrs if they failed. Of course there are men whose business it is to corrupt their fellow-countrymen of younger generation and they will do so as long as the law does not check them, but there are others who, without really meaning all that they say, attack with violence this or that consequence of British rule, when they would not for a moment acquiesce in the destruction of the British Raj, let them see to it that they do not provide material on which immature or perverted minds can base hopes of becoming by crime benefactors of India and heroes of its peoples."

Commenting on the Ashe Murder Case the *Madras Standard* says, "One striking feature of this case is that all persons found guilty of waging war against the King-Emperor are men of straw. Be that what it may, we hope that the curtain has fallen finally on the painful events which culminated in the murder of Mr. Ashe. The issues raised by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair's judgment are in some respects of far-reaching nature. There is, however, reason to be thankful, the affair is over and the police deserve credit for having brought the offenders to justice."

The *Indian Patriot* writes—"The crime to which the accused were parties is a novel one in this presidency and we feel glad that this presidency has been rid of a great evil."

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

At the annual meeting of the Indian Tea Association this afternoon Mr. W. Warrington Chairman, said:—

The proposal that scientific officers should be given headquarters at a common centre had been given effect to. Two bungalows and a suitable laboratory were in a course of erection at Tocklai, Jorhut, and would cost about half a lakh of rupees. The proposal had many advantages and would permit of a greater amount of research work being done. Regarding the labour question he said a memorial on the subject of withdrawal of such provisions of Act 6 as were still in force in Assam had been drawn up by the Committee in London and only reached Calcutta in draft from this week. It would be submitted to the Government in due course. In regard to administrative changes, he said the opinion of branches were being considered. A representation setting forth the needs of tea industry would be submitted in du course. The Association had accumulated funds amounting to Rs. 60,597 out of which it was proposed to spend 50,000 for new buildings at Tocklai.

The necessary resolution authorising this to be done was wired by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. Davidson and carried. The following firms were elected members of the General Committee:—James Finlay and Co. Duncon Bros and Co., Balmer Lawrie and Co., Williamson Major and Co., MacNeil and Co., Begg Dunlop and Co., Octavious Steel and Co., Shaw Wallace and Co. and Gardine Skinner and Co.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Cholomondeley, C.S.I., resigns the Civil Service.

Mr. T. W. Richardson, C.S.I., C.S., is gazetted a Judge of Calcutta High Court.

Lieut.-Col. Grayfoot, I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Capt. Home, I.M.S., goes to Madras.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Deputy Secretary, Military Finance, is granted three months' leave. Major Peacock officiates.

Capt. Graham, 121st Pioneers, and Mr. E. Harper are confirmed in the Military Accounts Department.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wallis, 20th Horse, officiates as Deputy Mint Master.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bennett, Assistant Signal Engineer, is transferred from Eastern Bengal to North Western Railway and Mr. Cole is transferred from O. and R. R. to E. B. S. Railway.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major Buist reverts to military duty. Major Hunt I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, goes to Rajputana.

Lieut. Lynn I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad.

Major Smith I.M.S, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Peshawar.

Capt. Reilly is appointed Assistant Commissioner Peshawar.

Mr. Y. Shibata has been appointed acting Consul General for Japan in Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:

Capt. Settleworth officiates as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Army Department. Major Taylor 7th Rifles is promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

A survey for a re-alignment of the proposed Sumerpur-Belatal branch of the Cawnpore-Banda Railway has been sanctioned.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of Warner signals of standard type at all run-through stations on the main line of the North Western State Railway between Lahore and Karachi.

LORD ALINGTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

Lord Alington can now be considered convolescent.

SOME dissatisfuction has been caused in the educational circle here by a notification of the Director of Public Instruction published in the last Punjab "Gazette" enhancing the fees of the several classes of the Government College. It is believed this will be not without its effect on private colleges that receive Government aid which is given on condition that their fees shall not be less than seventy-five per cent. of those of the Government College.

EMPIRE DAY.

Earl of Meath's Speech at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 16.

The Earl of Meath, K.P., P.C., gave away yesterday evening prizes to boys and girls of the Diocesan High Schools, Rangoon, and at the close of the function gave an interesting address dealing with the Empire movement. They had now eight and a half millions of boys and girls, within the Empire, connected with Empire movement, and, since the movement was only started in 1904, that was a satisfactory result of their labour. Besides that, very nearly seventeen millions had observed the previous day as Empire Day. The principal of the school had stated that he was unable to observe Empire day owing to many boys being away on vacation on the 24th May. He enjoined on the pupils the four watchwords of the movement which were, "Responsibility," "Duty," "Sympathy," and "Self-sacrifice."

THE PUNJAB AND SIND.

Opinion of the Chamber on Amalgamation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 16.

At the annual meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce at Delhi on 14th instant Mr. James Currie, Chairman, made a strong plea for the transfer of Sind to the Punjab. "It is what," said Mr. Currie "will come sooner or later and the sooner the better, for the Punjab has much to give that Sind and Karachi require. The irrigation system of the Punjab is perfect in its arrangements and it is not unlikely that in a few years the Sind canals may become dependent on the goodwill of the Punjab Government. Control of the whole of the irrigated system of the "Land of five rivers" and the Indus Valley should be with the Punjab Government. Further the North Western Railway constructed the first goods shed and a shipping wharf at Kiamari and it still continues to support the Karachi Port Trust in its improvement schemes. It is the trade of the Punjab that has made Karachi a port and the Punjab which has the largest railway mileage and the greatest irrigation system can alone develope it to its full capacity. There can be no doubt that both the Punjab and Sind will profit by the transfer and Karachi most of all."

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 15.

Deaths from plague in India during the week ending 10th February, were 13,601 against 15,943 seizures. Of these total number of deaths 1,411 were in the Bombay Presidency, 429 in Madras, 2,433 in Bengal, 6,096 in the United Provinces, 371 in the Punjab, 134 in Burma, 1,352 in the Central Provinces, 744 in Hyderabad, 194 in Mysore, 314 in Central India, 63 in Rajputana, and one in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEB. 16.

The Legislative Council proceedings terminated this afternoon, H. E. the Governor, President, making a short speech winding up the business said:—The next meeting will be so the 13th March. He asked members to be so good as to do what they were ordered in previous years with a view of rendering discussion in the Council more useful. It would be necessary to confine the business of 13th March almost entirely to the discussion on the revised financial statement. He proposed to summon the Council to meet on the 2nd and 3rd April. The annual Budget will be presented on the former date the following day will be for discussion.

ANTI-MALARIA MEASURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 16.

As an anti-malaria measure the Punjab Government has granted a lakh of rupees to the Municipality of Amritsar to carry out the drainage and reclamation of the "Dhabs" or the lowlying hollow grounds in the neighbourhood of the city which are fruitful source of malaria infection.

VICEROY STARTS FOR BENARES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge left Government House for Benares this evening.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 16.

The General Officer Commanding telegraphs from Yambung on February 15th that survey operations are still in progress, the weather being fine, though cloudy.

CHIEF OFFICER FOR KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 16.

The Karachi Municipality is inviting applications for the appointment of Chief Officer and Chief Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem owing to the retirement of Mr. J. Forrest Brunton.

SOUTH PERSIAN TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 16.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Foreign Office, Calcutta, that a small escort of Indian troops should accompany each caravan leaving Bunder Abbas for the interior of South Eastern Persia.

AN Anglican Church will be built at Lyallpore at a cost of rupees twenty-three thousand to which the Government of India has granted rupees four thousand one hundred, the balance to be raised by subscriptions.

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

The Viceroy's Reply to the Deputation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

A deputation, headed by Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, waited on His Excellency the Viceroy this afternoon. There were altogether ten gentlemen representing the various provinces in Bengal and Eastern Bengal among whom were Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Bhupendra Nath Basu and Rajah Peary Mohan Mukerjee. Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh was introduced to the Viceroy by Sir James Du Boulay.

In course of the address Mr. Ghosh said that the proposal to establish a new University at Dacca had been received with alarm and was considered to be in the nature of an internal partition. The appointment of special officer in charge of education in East Bengal with a likely creation of a separate educational cadre would widen the division. Dr. Ghosh further said that members of the deputation were in full sympathy with every effort that might be made for the spread of education among the Mahomedan community in Bengal, but the fact could not be overlooked that a vast majority of the Moslem population in Eastern Bengal were agriculturists on whom the university would hardly confer any appreciable benefit. What was wanted was the large expansion of primary schools, establishment of larger number of secondary schools and the addition of colleges where necessary. Referring to the complaint that the University of Calcutta had become an unwieldy institution by reason of the area within its jurisdiction, Dr. Ghosh said, the Calcutta University itself had never made any such complaint and with the creation of separate universities in Behar and Burma the congestion if any, in the Calcutta University would be relieved. In conclusion, Dr. Ghosh said that the greatest and most keenly felt objection would be the division that the new university at Dacca would introduce into the corporate life of the community. He prayed that the Viceroy might reconsider the matter or at any rate not arrive at a definite decision until Lord Carmichael on whom would devolve the task of working the university at Dacca had had an opportunity of examining for himself the question in all its bearings. His Excellency in reply, said:—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen,—I have received with pleasure the references in your representation to the memorable announcements made by the King-Emperor at Delhi and I gladly accept your assurances of your earnest desire to foster and to perpetuate the happy state of things inaugurated by His Imperial Majesty. You rightly attribute to me a desire to promote harmony and I am hopeful that the pronouncement that I am about to make will conduce to that end. You are anxious lest the constitution of a University at Dacca and the appointment of a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal should be in the nature of an internal partition and widen the division between the re-united provinces. In regard to the statement that the University of Calcutta has become an unwieldy institution you urge that the University itself has never made any complaint on this score; that with the creation of separate universities in Behar and Burma the congestion, if any, in the Calcutta University will be relieved; that the surroundings of Calcutta are not so bad as some would imagine and, that the large numbers who are examined by the Calcutta University are not very different from the numbers examined in the London University; that the remedy for such evils as may exist will be met not by the creation of a separate University, but by the establishment of colleges in the moffassil, the extension of the residential system and the foundation of special institutions and facilities where necessary for the Moslem population in Eastern Bengal. I may say at once that no proposals, which could possibly lead to the internal partition or division of Bengal, would meet with any support from the Government of India. Any such measures would be opposed to the policy embodied in the announcement of His Imperial Majesty and to the views of the Government of India. The constitution of a University at Dacca and the appointment of a special education officer at Dacca rest solely on the grounds of educational policy, both general and local, which are already appreciated by a considerable section of the public and which, I hope, that you will appreciate after you have heard what the views and intentions of the Government of India are.

NECESSITY OF UNIVERSITY TEACHING.

"I am proud to be the Chancellor of the Calcutta University. I appreciate highly the excellent work which that University did in the past and I am confident that it will continue to maintain its high traditions, but I cannot believe that an examining University will satisfy any longer the needs of advancing India. Many thoughtful educationists including the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University have drawn attention to the need of a University teaching and to the development of the association of teaching and residential Universities. The movement for the establishment of Universities at Aligarh and Benares rests upon the wide-spread demand for a residential and teaching system. Before the arrangements announced by His Imperial Majesty were considered the Government of India who, I need not tell you take the greatest interest in the advice of education in India, had included in their educational programme the constitution of teaching and residential universities including a University of Dacca. They were and are convinced that the more such universities are multiplied and distributed over India the better it will be for the cause of Indian education and for the development of the moral character no less than of the intellectual ability of the students. The Calcutta University control 52 colleges with 13,375 students; has a jurisdiction extending over both Bengals, Assam, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Burma and examines some 9,000 candidates for the Matriculation alone and is responsible for the higher education of the population more than a hundred millions. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there are no less than 17 Universities for the need of a population of forty-five millions, i. e., one University for about every 2 1-2 millions. I do not wish to attach too much importance to a mere numerical comparison between Universities in England and in India, but even allowing the variety of conditions the difference of figures is remarkable. The Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburg University each possess a total of between 3 and 4 thousand students, the Glasgow University has between 2 to 3 thousand, Manchester 1,550, the University of Wales 1,700 and other English Universities appear to have less than 1,000.

INADEQUACY OF EXISTING SYSTEM.

"The inadequacy of the existing systems to meet local circumstances and the severe strain imposed by the increasing numbers upon the Calcutta University were urged so long ago as 1886 as reasons for the establishment of a University at Allahabad. The argument of num-

bers is far stronger to-day. Can it seriously be contended that it is compatible with education progress to face steadily increasing burdens on the Calcutta University in a spirit of inaction? How can the huge numbers continue to be examined satisfactorily and and how can the distant colleges continue to be adequately inspected? Are we to be content for ever to have one University for the reunited province in the teeth of experience in other countries? I do not believe it. The most noteworthy fact in the recent history of the English University development is the gradual abandonment of the Federal University or the university which examines but does not teach. The London University was itself reorganised in 1898 and a Royal Commission is now sitting to consider its further reorganisation. I cannot understand how anybody can pretend that the constitution of one or even two or more Universities in a single province can possibly lead to an internal partition of division any more than the existence of Universities in most of the large towns of Europe, or the contemplated Hindu and Mahomedan Universities which many of you support lead to partition of division. There is no compulsion upon parents to send their children to any particular college in any particular jurisdiction. The relations between neighbouring Universities are clearly susceptible of administrative adjustment. I share the view of those thoughtful Indian gentlemen who see in the creation of new Universities the greatest of boons which the Government can give India, namely the diffusion of higher education. It is a striking compliment to the intelligence and educational progress of Bengal that the Government of India should have proposed to create in Bengal the first teaching and residential University of its kind in India, and the Government of India are confident that after mature reflection their proposal will be regarded in this light and as a distinct advance on the present education system. During the five years reviewing the constitution of the Allahabad University the number of students increased by 57 per cent. In the five years following that event it increased by 172 per cent in the territories within its jurisdiction.

NO SOCIAL LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

I must assume that you are not less interested than the Government of India in improving the surroundings of student life in Calcutta. In regard to this matter I speak with some personal knowledge and I do not speak alone. I need not quote in extenso the well-known account of the lives led by the students in Calcutta which was published by Dr. Garfield Williams and has never been seriously challenged. I will take one passage only:—"There is practically no University social life," says Dr. Garfield "most colleges have a few ill-attended societies exercising quite a minimum of influence. The Calcutta University Institute appeals obviously only to the very few." Believe me, you cannot exaggerate the significance of the absence of this social side in a University's life. "The places where the students live hundred together", says doctor Indu Madhab Mullick who has special processional experience among Indian students, "are most harmful to their constitutions. The houses are dirty, dingy, ill-ventilated and crowded. They are often most objectionable. In a case of sickness which is of an infectious nature such as small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, cholera and typhoid they have no place in which to be segregated, but lie in the same place as others, some of whom they actually infect, etc." I will quote an even higher authority, that of the Vice-Chancellor himself. These are the words of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee in his last address to the Convocation: "That the situation is fraught with the gravest danger cannot be questioned for a moment. The residences now provided are in many instances so unsatisfactory, the arrangements for superintendence of so rudimentary a character and the lack of intimate association between teachers and students so generally the rule, that the present system, if continued, cannot reasonably be expected to foster the conception of true academic life among our students. The surroundings in which many of our students live and the obvious dangers to which they are so often exposed are calculated in many cases to effect the complete ruin of the students, not merely from the moral and the physical, but also from the intellectual standpoint." My own observation, I am sorry to say, fully confirms the wider experience of these gentlemen, and I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask the parents of Bengal, are you satisfied that your sons should be brought up in such surroundings? Whatever your reply and theirs may be, mine is that I am not satisfied and I resent the fact that many intelligent and refined young men should be brought up on much unhealthy and squalid surroundings. It is the solemn duty of the Government of India to spare no effort to remedy this state of affairs and these are reasons which have led the Government to think that experiment should be made upon new lines. On grounds of general policy then the Government have for some time been convinced of the necessity of creating new Universities in India and universities of the teaching and residential kind. There was a special reason for the announcement of their decision when I met certain Mahomedan gentlemen at Dacca. As you are aware, gentlemen, the Provinces of Eastern Bengal was before the partition very backward in education. Since 1906 it has made great strides forward. In that year there were 1,698 collegiate students in Eastern Bengal and Assam and the expenditure on collegiate education was Rs 1,54,358. To-day with the same number of institutions the corresponding figures are 2,560 students and Rs. 1,83,619, nor has the improvement been confined to colleges. Educational courses and schemes were framed with reference to local conditions from 1905 to 1910-11, the number of public institutions rose from 699,051 to 936,653 and the expenditure from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 11,06,510 to Rs. 22,05,339, while the local expenditure direct and indirect rose from Rs. 47,81,333 to Rs. 73,05,200. These results were deeply appreciated by the people of Eastern Bengal and Assam and when I visited Dacca I found a wide-spread apprehension, particularly among the Mahomedans, who form the majority of the population, lest the attention which the partition of Bengal secured for the eastern provinces should be relaxed and that there might be a set back in educational progress. It was to allay this not

UNREASONABLE APPREHENSION

that I stated to a deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen that the Government of India were so much impressed with the necessity of promoting education in a province which had made such good progress during the past few years, that we had decided to recommend to the Secretary of State the constitution of a University at Dacca and the appointment of a special officer for education in Eastern Bengal. The fact that this statement was made to a deputation of Mahomedan gentlemen does not, I need hardly say, mean that the University will be a Mahomedan University. The intention was that it should be a University open to all, a teaching and a residential university. It may as you suggest be necessary to give special facilities to Mahomedans. The inadequate arrangement for the collegiate instruction of Mahomedans was emphasised by the Vice-Chancellor in his address to the Convocation in 1909. I can only say that any proposal to this end which the new Governor of Bengal may make will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government of India. The question of the scope of the Dacca University and of the position of the Special Educational Officer are among the many which will be left over for the new Governor of Bengal to consider and advise and I cannot imagine that the creation of a separate educational cadre for Eastern Bengal would commend itself to Lord Carmichael. In due course Government will make their recommendations to the Government of India, but I may say at once that it never was the intention of the Government of India that there should be a line of cleavage and the educational department of the new province as between the two Bengals. There is one passage in your address which I frankly tell you that I regret, because, I think it may be susceptible of misunderstanding. I refer to the suggestion that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam was unsympathetic in its treatment of private schools and colleges. I wish bye-gones to be bye-gones and I regret that this suggestion should have been made. I need only point out that when the new province was formed not a single college was in receipt of Government aid while Government was spending less than 1 1-2 lakhs in aiding private institutions. In 1910 there were four aided colleges, and Government spent over 3 3-4 lakhs in aiding private institutions. I cannot withhold my tribute of admiration for work done by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the teeth of great difficulties. I have only again to thank you. I wish to impress upon you the greatness of the work in which we are called on to co-operate. I am hopeful that the large issues of educational policies on which the future of India so greatly depends will be viewed with a wide outlook and apart from personal or political interests and in asking for your help and co-operation in this great task I feel sure that my appeal will not be in vain."

There was a little informal discussion between Dr. Ghosh and the Viceroy after which the members of the deputation were introduced to His Excellency.

MR. SHUSTER ON PERSIA.

Indictment of Russian Methods.

Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, the late Treasurer-General of Persia, was entertained at dinner at the Savoy Hotel, on Jan. 29, by the Persia Committee, when he gave a complete statement of his experiences in that capacity during the last eight months.

Mr. H. F. B. Lynch, chairman of the committee, proposed "The Guest of the Evening," and said that the real reason of Mr. Shuster's dismissal had been given him by an Englishman in Persia, who was not a sympathizer with the Nationalist or Democratic Party in Persia, when he wrote him that Mr. Shuster's mission was doomed to failure, because if Persia were made prosperous it would weaken Russian influence.

MR. SHUSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Shuster, who was most warmly acclaimed on rising to reply, disclaimed having any irritation or rancour of any kind.

Mr. Shuster went on to describe the conditions under which the post of Treasurer-General was tendered to him last December, and how he accepted it only in the belief that there was an opportunity to do a creditable piece of constructive financial work. On arrival he found the finances of the Persian Government in a chaotic state, and corruption and dishonesty of all kinds rampant throughout the administrative services. After spending two days in discussing the situation with people in all walks of life and particulary with the leading members of the Mejliss, he informed them that the situation was such that nothing but arbitary and drastic control in fiscal matters would save it, and it was for the legislative body to state whether they were prepared to concede such power to a foreigner of whom they necessarily knew but little. The Mejliss promptly decided that this was a necessary step and requested him to draft a simple basic financial law. This he did and the law was passed on June 13, by a practically unanimous vote.

After reviewing in detail, various incidents connected with his experiences in Persia. Mr. Shuster could only say that he believed that one of two conclusions must be reached. Either that the Russian and British Governments and particularly the former in respect to the acts of the Consular officials in Persia, must have intended to pursue a policy calculated to destroy all hope of Persia's regeneration and up-building through the efforts of the people themselves, or those two Governments must have been continuously and grossly misinformed as to what was happening on the ground. Certainly no other hypothesis could reconcile the stand which they took towards the Constitutional Government of Persia with the actual facts of the case. (Cheers.)

THE PERSONAL CHARGE.

He would say a word in his own defence that he had not thought to say because, after all, it did not make any difference whether he was right or wrong in the discussions in Persia. The particular charge against him personally, and which might be true, was that he lacked a certain "finesse" in not recognizing that words did not mean what they said and that diplomatic agreement sometimes had a sub-clause not expressed on their face, (Laughter and cheers.) If that were true, he must feel innocent on the ground that the countries who expected him to read into their agreements meanings which did not exist in the words should have informed him of the secret code by which they translated them. (Cheers.) They did not do so. He was in constant touch with both of the Legations and esteemed the Ministers very highly, and from the time he arrived until the time he left he never had an unpleasant word of discussion with them. If he were indiscreet in finally giving publicity to facts which were happening there without the world or the people of the Government, which were doing them knowing it, to that also he pleaded guilty. He consulted the elected representatives of the Persian people upon whether they preferred to be slain in a dark alley or to have the crime committed in the public square, and they said they preferred the public square. (Cheers.) He hoped what had been said that evening might foster interest in the future of a country whose people still yearned for an opportunity to become a third rate power in the world. Why a little prosperity on their part should be feared by Europe, he could not understand (Cheers). He believed they had seen something of a carnival of injustice in the past few years all over the world. It had been an artificial carnival, because it had not been desired by the peoples of the world. Some of their diplomats suffered a little from an excessive desire to show how complicated they could make diplomacy (Cheers.) But he believed that a change was coming, and that the time was not so very far off when diplomacy would run as clear as the mountain stream. He hoped that meeting was the augury of an interest on the part of the great British nation in the weakened war-scarred country of Persia and this was something more than a hope because he believed, however, in elastic forms of government might be, that when the knowledge of an injustice was brought home to a great people, no matter what the circumstances or the cost might be their vote would be given to right it (Loud cheers.)

The toast of "Persia" was afterwards proposed by Mr. Morrell, M.P., and responded to by Professor E. G. Browne.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

EN PASSANT.

There was recently an article in the "Morning Post" headed "Sunday shooting for Territorials." Reading between the lines it may be inferred that skill in the use of the Rifle is not a strong point with this force, a fact attributed in a large measure to want of facilities for practice. One heard pretty often of the efficiency of the time honoured and since departed volunteer; generally, if it really existed, the outcome of thoroughness in camp details, which, apart from the arduous training involved, frequently included a rough time from inclement weather. But the periodical camp with which one is more or less accustomed to either at home or in India is not the place for musketry practice. It means more than a half hour's jaunt in a tramcar, or bus, which, in London, would probably bring any volunteer to his Drill Hall, or, in our Presidency towns, to the parade ground,—to fix up a rifle practice for which also week days are unavailable to the average working man. Sunday shooting could not form the subject of a War Office order, for, as understood by the article in question, it might force a feature upon localities, where ranges exist, that would be objectionable. This proviso, with the admission of personal voluntary action on the volunteer himself, seems to be the limit of official treatment of the subject. Much as the Sabbatarian section of the community may object to any form of secularising the seventh day it must usually remain a passive antagonist where any glaring or direct infringement of its peace and privacy does not obtain, and it would only be in rare cases where a shooting range could be really construed a nuisance in these respects. Games for personal amusement must be, and are commonly, tolerated on the Sabbath, and an hour or two devoted to military exigencies finds greater justification, if not wholly accepted as a stern patriotic necessity, on that day.

In India, I will come even nearer and say Bombay, there is during a part of the year more or less Sunday Volunteering. Much of this is found necessary to enable men to complete gun, or musketry practice, really the most vital part of their obligations in the defence of the Empire. There has however, in the near past, been desultory agitation against the practice, much of which filtered through the medium of the Y.M.C.A. for it was well known that several prominent members of that Association found it necessary to fall in with the programme of the local Corps, to which they belonged, wherein attendance on a few Sundays in the year was a "sine qua non" to efficiency, or resign the cause. In the home article bearing upon this point it was advanced as a serious suggestion that shooting should take place after the usual morning service, or that a Church parade should be held where the marksmen congregated. As far as one is concerned in Bombay morning is the only really convenient date for range duties and this does not affect the majority of church-goers. Lord Bingham, Colonel Commandant of the London Rifle Brigade, speaks both of the serious labour problem that operates against recruitment to the Territorials, and, where there is enlistment, to the inability of men to attend to the duties required of them on weeks days and he, therefore, strongly advocates voluntary attendance on Sundays as the present only available means of helping the cause through the greatest obstacle to success. Since militarism is necessary to the life of a nation, and since efficiency, in every detail, is necessary to the success of imlitarism, and since time and opportunity are necessary to attain the efficiency one cannot set up an indiscriminate objection to Sunday training if it proved a factor in maintaining effectiveness of any important branch of the Country's defensive force wherever situated.

The Y. M. C. A. is acknowledged to be one of the great organisations of the world. And the confidence of some of its leaders in its influence must be unbounded when the task of collecting £100,000 in twelve days of recent suggestion at London head-quarters) looked upon as a possibility. Of this, however on the evening of the eleventh day £58,819 had only been accounted for though an additional £4,000, or so, was added to the final reckoning. This achievement is certainly worthy of the great cause. When the tale comes to be told of energy in other locales of the Association many occasions have been equally risen to. I have no hesitation in quoting the case of our local branch which in 5 years has paid towards its building fund Rs. 137,663, out of a liability of Rs. 177,314. The balance (some 40,0,0 rupees) probably troubles the leaders of the Association who are not quite as enthusiastically supported nowadays as they were in the near past. However men may vaunt the necessity of co-operation (which sometimes means captious interference) the great factor round which everything centres is a personality, and here, chiefly through change in the Secretaryship, after short periods of service, some disorganising element has probably ensued. And there is always the chance of side issues supervening to set back interest, as an example the somewhat unenviable notoriety drawn to the Association's central branch by a few months ago on the question of accommodation in the boarding department. This, it may be said, has resulted in the Committee increasing the rates for board and lodging 25 per cent. to the unfortunate possessor of 400 per month and over, placing it beyond possibility that a man can live cheaper at the Y.M.C.A. than at other equally respectable places, a ruling, which under the circumstances would appear to be a weak pondering to the views of irresponsible people who shielded their identity under fictitious cognomens in the columns of the press. But with the advent of the General Secretary of the Association, Mr. Hartes who come to thoroughly scrutinise matters, as also to consider any great issues hitherto lost sight of, there may be a marked recrudescence of energy in the near future. A man, typical of the best traits of the far-seeing, spiritually minded American,—genial in manner, earnest in purpose, and able beyond the ordinary run of men one meets, he will, it is hoped, endue the Committee of management with something more than the spirit of spasmodic administration which has been proved to be, at times, perturbing and perplexing.

The Lord Bishop's idea of instituting a special Church Ceremonial for India to appeal, as it would be inferred, to the natural tendencies of Indians to the demonstrative and ornate is not likely to be received by favour by all sections of the Anglicans in this country, and may possibly become the object of severe criticism from authorities at home. One must necessarily get beyond the first and superficial impression that engages the mind when new theories are advanced by a prominent leader and Divine in a powerful Caurch, to find if the root of the matter is not in the necessity of an awakening to keep pace with rival proselytising influences, and in this connection, it is somewhat evident to the ordinary onlooker that something is wanting in the national Church, or Form, to retain its prestige. The ordinary covenanted Chaplain is not primarily a missionary to the Indian. He is a servant of the State sent out to minister to Europeans exclusively. His duties very often (as it appears to the majority of his nominal parishioners) are of a cut and dried nature, so that as a personal spiritual adviser he is more often than not from sheer force of circumstances, a failure. The missionary on the spot native of a body of enlightened people of an enlightened country, yet in many instances ignorant of the inner lives and customs of those who they would wish to endow with the teachings of Christianity. One great point involved in the argument before us seems to hinge on the supposed necessity of interpolating the conventional text of the Common Prayer with display to catch the fancy of the Native. Would it be an extraordinary inference to assume that the one is indirectly inspired by the apparent attractions of Romanist forms which obtain throughout that Church, even in the most primitive Chapel, as in the Cathedral of the most obscure native convert. The addition of incense and other attributes to prevailing forms even as an Edict from the supreme local head of the Anglican Church in India cannot meet the matter in its entirety. The great strength of the Roman Church is in its clerical system and autocratic power, which brooks no vacillation in belief or method. The protestant form varies, even in Doctrine, and the more enlightened Native is not slow to discover the defect. What is wanted in India is a common and undenominational ground of Mission work such as might be inferred by Canon Heywood's address at the meeting of the 13th, from which could be evolved a universality and singleness of purpose, instead of the too-often apparent pulling in different ways by propounders of the Gospel of Christ, and which must necessarily set up graveomisgivings in the minds of the would-be seekers after truth among our Aryan fellow-subjects. It is not the time to attempt to legalise, or even openly countenance elements to which the great majority of Protestants (the terms is used broadly and in an undenominational sense) are opposed.

LE TATILLON.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, Feb. 2.

The Duke of Fife died at Assuan on Monday evening after a short illness.

The King has commanded that the Court shall wear mourning for the Duke of Fife for five weeks from to-day.

Mr. Churchill has now arranged that his Belfast meeting shall be held in the Celtic Football Field instead of in the Ulster Hall.

The King has conferred a baronetcy on Mr. Henniker Heaton.

It is announced that Mr. Pierpont Morgan's collection is to be withdrawn from South Kensington because of his fear that payment of death duties would be required at his decease.

The Conference which the Insurance Commissioners had proposed to hold to-day with representatives of the medical men has been postponed, presumably owing to the extent to which invitations to attend the last meeting have been refused by the doctors.

A joint national conference of coalowners and miners' representatives has been arranged to discuss the "minimum" wage question.

About 7,000 Glasgow dockers are on strike against conditions recently agreed to by their leaders.

The repeated displays of hostility in several of the cotton-weaving centres towards non-union operatives are creating a serious position, and the employers are contemplating, the possibility of renewing the recent lock-out.

The workmen of the Thames Ironworks have declared their readiness to revert to the old—and lower—scale of wages on condition that the firm receives an order for two cruisers.

Mr. C. J. Cuthberton died a few minutes after being declared Alderman-Elect of the Ward of Farringdon within as the result of the polling on Tuesday.

The deaths are announced of Lord Stanmore, Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, Colonel Nolan, and Sir David Welch.

The London County Council has decided to sell the freehold of a site between the Strand, Aldwych and Melbourneplace to the Commonwealth of Australia for £379,756.

A play by Mr. John Galsworthy, called "The Pigeon," was produced at the Royalty Theatre on Tuesday night.

The enquiry on behalf of the Charity Commissioners concerning the Boxted small-holders was opened at Colchester on Tuesday.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Aehrenthal's health continues very poor. The latest reports stated that he was free of fever, but could not be moved from Vienna. Announcements that Marquis Pallavicini would be summoned to the Foreign Office during Count Aehrenthal's absence proved unfounded. The selection of a successor is evidently a matter of considerable difficulty, and most of the Ambassadors have been or will be called to Vienna to advise the Crown.

BRAZIL.

According to advices from Bahia, a state of anarchy prevailed there at the end of last week. The Governor abandoned his office and took refuge in the French Consulate, which was guarded by Federal troops. The town was in the hands of the troops and the people; business was at a standstill. By Monday, however, order had been restored. The election returns made it certain that Senhor Seabra would be elected Governor of the State of Bahia.

CHINA.

Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the Imperial Chinese Merchant Marine Company to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and for the transfer of the Hanyang Works and the Tayeh Iron and Pingshiang Coal Mines to a Chino-Japanese company, in which the Imperial Foundry at Wakamatsu and the business house of Mitsui, at present large creditors will be shareholders.

FRANCE.

A man named Bazancourt has been arrested in Brussels, and has confessed that he was the perpetrator of the extraordinary theft of mail bags which was effected in the Paris to Marseilles mail train on November 18, 1911. It will be remembered that on the arrival of the mail train at Macon, it was discovered that three of the vans had been visited during the night and the contents of the bags rifled. It was supposed at the time that a whole band of thieves had been at work, but Bazancourt avers that the deed was his alone. According to one account, he entered the train when it had slackened speed, presumably at the point before Laroche, where the permanent way was under repair, threw the mail bags out, and left the train at the next stop to collect them and take them to Paris. He had formerly been employed as a letter sorter at the Gare de Lyon, and was therefore conversant with all the postal arrangements.

A deputation of some 20 female suffragists visited the Chamber on Monday afternoon, and was received by the Socialist Deputy M. Marcel Sembat. The deputation, which was presented by Mme. Marguerite Durand, asked M. Sembat to lay before the Chamber a proposal for granting the suffrage to women. The movement does not appear to be very vigorous in France, or even in Paris, but our Paris correspondent has reason to believe that some prominent French statesmen are unable to contemplate without some alarm the influence which would be exercised in France by the success of the British movement.

The French Resident-General in Tunis, M. Alapetite, after continuing for nearly two hours in the Chamber of deputies on Tuesday afternoon, his monumental survey of French administration of the Protectorate, was overcome by the effect of his exertions during three successive sittings, and collapsed in a fainting fit at the tribune. He was immediately attended to by the member for Lyons, the late Minister of Public Works, M. Augagneur, who is a distinguished surgeon. After he had been restored to consciousness he was removed from the House. The debate was adjourned. The defective ventilation of the Chamber is believed to be largely responsible for the incident.

A committee has been formed at Dole, the native town of Pasteur on the slopes of the Jura, for the purchase of the house in which the great man of science was born. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Poincare, has received, through the French Ambassador in Washington, an offer from Mr. Rockefeller, who is a great admirer of Pasteur, to subscribe the remaining £2,200 required to purchase the house. M. Poincare transmitted to the committee at Dole, Mr. Rockefeller's generous offer, which was immediately accepted.

An accident, occurred at Avor, near Bourges, last week, which in some respects recalls that which befell the Fourth London Territorial Brigade, R.F.A. in August, 1909, on Salisbury Plain, when a newspaper van ran into a battery on the march with the result that a gunner was killed and ten men injured. In this case nobody was killed, but four men were seriously injured. A company of the 95th Regiment was returning to camp at Avor, when a motor-omnibus which plies between Avor Station and Baugy, knocked over the captain, who was riding at the head of his company, and then ran right through the men and was brought up against a tree by the side of the road. It is thought that the driver had lost control of his engine.

The death is announced of M. Gaston Mestayer, the original holder of the Ngoko Sanga Company's concession in French Congoland, which figured so prominently in the discussion of the recent Franco-German negotiations. M. Mestayer's friends state that he leaves no fortune.

On Wednesday morning, a messenger employed by a large firm of celluloid manufacturers in the Rue de Meslay, near the Boulevard Sebastopol, was returning to his employers with a sum of £6,000 in banknotes, which he had procured from a branch office of the Societe Generale in the Boulevard Sebastopol. He carried the money in an inside pocket of his overcoat. A few yards from his destination a man rushed at him, hit him a violent blow in the chest, and threw pepper into his eyes as he fell to the ground. The assailant snatched the money from the messenger's pocket and made off with it in the direction of the Boulevards.

GERMANY.

The German "Wehrverein," or National Defence League, was formally constituted in Berlin on Sunday. The meeting which was summoned by the former President of the Navy League, Major General Keim, was largely attended, but the only distinguished soldier present seems to have been Field-Marshal von der Goltz. The meeting and the Chauvinist character of some of its leading spirits are noted with disapproval by a part of the Radical Press. Except, however, that the new League is vaguely intended to do for the Army something like the Navy League has done for the Navy, the significance and future of the organization are quite obscure. The preliminary "programme" is merely the supposed Army programme of the Government slightly enlarged.

It is announced that Dr. Gleim, who since 1910 has been the Governor of the Cameroons, has been forced for reasons of health to retire. He will be succeeded by Herr Karl Ebermaier, of the Imperial Colonial Office.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch battleship, Seven Provinces, has grounded in the Rion Linga Archipelago, in the Dutch East Indies. There is no danger to the crew.

MEXICO.

A series of engagements has taken place in Mexico between the Zapatistas and Federal troops. It is reported that the former have sustained 200 casualties and the latter 27.

MONTENEGRO.

King Nicholas of Montenegro left Cettigne on Tuesday morning with his youngest son and the Foreign Minister for St. Petersburg. On reaching Cattaro, the King despatched a warmly worded telegram of greeting to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

RUSSIA.

The Nationalists, on Monday, introduced in the Duma a Bill prohibiting the admission to Russia of Jewish citizens of the United States and also raising the general Customs tariff and imposing certain special duties against goods and ships of the United States.

The Tsar has granted a pension of 10,000 roubles (£1,000) a year to the widow of the late Count Leo Tolstoy.

In the Senate at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, the trial "in camera" of 159 members of the Armenian Revolutionary Party began. Three hundred and thirty witnesses will be called. The case for the prosecution is that a series of arrests made in Tiflis, Vladikavkas, and Rostoff between 1907 and 1910 revealed the fact that members of the secret society known as the Dashnaksiutiun, which was founded by Turkish Armenians in 1890, to secure the liberation of Armenians under Tukish rule began after 1904 to assume a revolutionary and anti-Russian character. The new aim of the society was to establish a Caucasian Federated Republic, and it is alleged that since 1906 its members have been guilty of a regular series of terrorist outrages on Russian officials.

TURKEY.

Concurrently with the improvement in Said Pasha's health, the rumours of further Ministerial changes have begun to die down, although the "Tanin" continues to demand the appointment of a complete Young Turk Cabinet, containing not only Talaat Bey and Djavid Bey, but "all the leading members of the Committee."

Despatches from Uskub give details of an attack by a strong Turkish band on the Bulgarian Monastery of the Blessed Virgin, situated on the border of the districts of Ishtib and Uskub. The Turks found nine persons in the monastery; these were bound and conducted into the church, where they were decapitated. The band then desecrated the church and plundered the monastery.

UNITED STATES.

The Democrats in the House decided in Caucus on Monday night, to drop the two battleship programme for the Navy Bill. The decision is criticized on political and patriotic grounds. It was at the same time agreed not to introduce a Public Buildings Bill, but opinion grows that the party is injuring itself by its financial policy.

The two great divisions of the Catskill aqueduct tunnel under the Hudson River at Storm King Mountain were united on Tuesday, when Mayor Gaynor fired the blasting charge removing the last wall of the rock between the borings. The new water system, which is one of the world's greatest engineering feats, is expected to be finished by 1913, and will supply this city with 500,000,000 additional gallons daily.

According to Press advices, the Chicago Common Council has directed Mayor Harrison and the Chief of Police to prevent the production of "The Playboy of the Western World" by the Irish Players, who made their first appearance there on Monday night in a subscription entertainment. In Philadelphia, the attorney for the prosecution of the Irish Players has appealed to the Superior Court from Judge Carr's recent decision discharging the actors on a writ of "habeas corpus." Such a move is declared as most unusual in Pennsylvanian legal procedure, and many lawyers think that there is no basis for an appeal. The latter in effect ties up the dole. 5,000 deposited as bail to ensure the accused actors' appearance in Court. They are all now, however, beyond the State's jurisdiction, and it is claimed that they could not be brought back even if the appeal is sustained, unless they voluntarily returned rather than forfeit bail.

Another move was made on Saturday in the war on the high cost of living, when, under the superintendence of the Rev. Madison Peters, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the first "cut price" grocery shop was opened in a room of the Home for Homeless Boys in Harlem, the use of which was given. The object is to provide food and later, perhaps, other necessities for the poorer classes of the city at lower prices by eliminating the wholesale dealers and selling at cost price. Saturday's offerings consisted of vegetables, and the entire stock was quickly sold at from 25 to 50 per cent. below the regular dealers' prices. The officers of the New York Mercantile Exchange have been subpœaed to testify before the grand jury in the District Attorney's investigation into the high prices of butter and eggs. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain whether the high prices are due to a conspiracy, or, as the Exchange interest declare, to supply and demand. Meanwhile the Housewives' League is continuing its active butter boycott. The investigations which are being held before the Grand Jury into the high prices of butter and eggs are now stated to be only the preliminary of a much wider inquiry.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on April 11, between Major C. J. H. Swann, R. F. A. and Winifred Jessie, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vine Hollebone, of Beaulieu, Baldslow, Sussex.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. Richard Godfrey Parsons, Principal, of Wells Theological College, and Prebendary of Wells, only son of Mr. William Parsons, of Abingdon, formerly of Calcutta, and Dorothy Gales, only child of the late Francis Gales Streeter and Mrs. Streeter of Duesfold Surrey and Littlehampton.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Millicent Helena Gladys, only child of Major Dremel, 2nd London Divisional Transport and Supply Column (Army Service Corps), formerly Bengal Unattached List, and niece to Miss Dremel, of 100 Warren, Strawberry Vale, and 10 Onslow Gardens, and Harry Cecil Rose, M. A., LL. B. of 39 Bedford Gardens, 3rd son of Mr. Thomas Harry Rose, of Ashley Lodge, Oxford.

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Bangalore, in May, between Wilfrid Taylor Fletcher, 97th Deccan Inf., son of the late Horatio Fletcher and Mrs. Fletchers, Ashton House, Epsom, and Muriel Dorothy Ewing, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. William Moir, Indian Medical Service, and Mrs. Moir, Ardmore, Kinnear Road, Edinburgh.

The wedding took place at St. Mary's Parish Church, Sheafield, of Capt. Bernard Stigant Streeten, late Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf., son of the late Rev. G. B. Streeten, vicar of Scottow, Norfolk, and Elinor, second daughter of Mr and Mrs. J. J. Read, of High House, Brentwood.

At an evening party held on Thursday at Government House, Madras, His Excellency, Lord Carmichael, presented the Hon. Sir F. J. E. Spring with the Delhi Durbar medal which he pinned on to his breast. The Raja of Dharakottah and Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Iyer were presented with the sanads, conferring on them the titles of Rajah and Dewan Bahadur, respectively.

Dr. Francis, hon. secretary of the Education Fund for Europeans and Eurasians in India, who left for India a few weeks ago to arrange for the administration of the money already in hand, has been promised by an anonymous donor a lakh of rupees if four lakhs more are raised in India. Between 80,000l and 90,000l. of the 250,000l. needed has already been raised in Britain and it is hoped that the recent impetus given to native education in India will also draw attention to the urgent need of those whom the fund will benefit. The offices of the fund are at St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

THE KING'S RETURN.

Summerlike Weather at Malta.

In summerlike weather and under a cloudless sky, the Queen on January 26 visited the prehistoric Hypogeum at Malta, attended by the Governor, Sir Leslie Rundle. Her Majesty was received at the entrance by the members of the Antiquities Committee, and was taken round the entire place, the lighting of which by electricity had a most impressive effect. The curator of the Museum explained in detail the various features of the Hypogeum, and the Queen evinced the greatest interest, and minutely inspected the representative collection of vases, potsherds, and other objects which had been found there.

The approaches were gay with bunting, and the school children of the district lined the road, and accorded her Majesty an enthusiatic welcome, singing the National Anthem to the accompaniment of the local band. The assembled crowds cheered lustily.

The King meanwhile visited twice the flagships Exmouth, Duncan, and Bacchante. His Majesty inspected the ships' companies, and then walked round the mess-decks, proceeding afterwards to the Naval Hospital, where he was joined by the Queen. On her arrival the Queen was presented with a bouquet by Miss Irene Johnston, the daughter of the deputy surgeon-general. Their Majesties, who visited each of the wards, and spoke to almost all the patients in cheering terms, showed the greatest interest in every detail. The French battleships Danton, Justice, and Verite were thrown open to the public all day. The thousands who availed themselves of the opportunity to view the vessels were received most cordially

In the afternoon the King and Queen drove to the Verdala Palace, and went over the historic building, each of their Majesties planting a fir tree. Afterwards they proceeded to the San Antonio Palace and visited the gardens. Returning to Valetta, their Majesties proceeded to the Auberge de Castille for tea, where they were received by Sir Leslie Rundle as colonel-commandant of the Artillery, all the officers of the Artillery and Engineers, and their wives.

The Queen next proceeded to visit several places of interest, including the museum, and then, together with the King, visited the Main Guard in front of the Palace. Here they greatly admired the clever cartoons covering the walls, drawn by various officers from the commencement of the occupation of Malta by the British. Their Majesties afterwards returned to the "Medina." Sir Leslie and Lady Rundle, the Archbishop of Malta, Admiral Sir Edmund and Lady Poe, the French Admirals, General Fenton, and General Egerton were among their Majesties' guest at dinner. A gala performance in honour of the French Fleet was given at the Royal Opera at night.

DEPARTURE FROM MALTA.

The "Medina" left Malta at ten o'clock on the morning of Jan. 27. In spite of threatening weather every coign of vantage was crowded with sightseers, as on the arrival of their Majesties. As the "Medina" slipped her moorings the warships in the harbour manned ship and fired a royal salute. When the French warships were reached their crews manned the sides of the vessels and cheered vociferously. The "Medina" gained the open sea amid the ringing of church bells and the cheers of the multitudes. The King sent a wireless message to Admiral Sir Edmund Poe, conveying his appreciation of the arrangements made during his Majesty's stay at Malta, and expressing the keen pleasure of himself and the Queen at the opportunity thus afforded them of seeing the Mediterranean Fleet. His Majesty added that he was much impressed by the smart appearance of the ships and the men. Sir Edmund, in reply, sent a message thanking the King in the name of the whole fleet. The French squadron left at four o'clock in the afternoon, and was saluted by the "Exmouth" and the shore batteries, the great crowds assembled on the shore cheering lustily. Before their departure the French admirals and men expressed themselves as highly pleased with the reception accorded them by the naval military, and civil population of Malta during their stay.

AT GIBRALTAR.

Amid the thunder of a royal salute from the British warships, the Portuguese war vessel "Vasco de Gama," the Spanish squadron at Algeciras, and the land battery, and to the pealing of church bells the "Medina" and the royal squadron steamed into Gibraltar harbour through the northern entrance at ten o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30 and moored alongside Gun Wharf. In spite of rainy weather the ramparts and other places of vantage were filled with enthusiastic crowds. The Governor immediately motored to the wharf and went on board the "Medina" to welcome their Majesties and obtain the royal commands. Owing to the Duke of Fife's death their Majesties did not attend the banquet at Government House at night. The subsequent reception and presentation were cancelled.

At two o'clock in the afternoon their Majesties received on board the "Medina" the Moorish mission, Sir Reginald Lister, the British Minister at Tangier, deputations from the Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange Committee, the Catholic Bishop and clergy, and the Hebrew community, all of whom presented loyal addresses, to which the King graciously replied.

Their Majesties landed without ceremony and then proceeded to the Colonial Hospital on a visit of a private character driving in the Governor's carriage without escort and followed by their suite. They afterwards visited the water reservoirs and went through the tunnel from the west to the east side of the Rock. The King wore plain clothes and the gentlemen-in-waiting were similarly attired. After taking tea at Government House their Majesties returned to the "Medina."

A Spanish squadron arrived at Gibraltar on Jan. 31 and saluted the King and Queen. Shortly after eleven o'clock their Majesties went on shore and proceeded to the Alameda Parade, where the King presented new colours to the 1st South Staffs. Regt. In the afternoon their Majesties drove through the town.

The King conferred the following distinctions:—

G. C. V. O.—Sir Archibald Hunter.

K. C. V. O.—Sir Frederick Evans, Colonial Secretary.

M. V. O.—Mr. Copland, Engineer to the Sanitary Commissioners; Dr. Turner, surgeon of the Colonial Hospital; Capt Jackson, Assistant Military Secretary to the Governor.

O.M.G.—Mr. Porral, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gibraltar, Feb. 2.

[The "Medina" sailed for England yesterday morning, escorted by the cruisers of the Special Service Squadron.

The King has commanded that the Court shall wear mourning for the Duke of Fife for five weeks from to-day.

A resolution was passed unanimously at a meeting of the City Corporation yesterday, the Lord Mayor presiding, respectfully tendering the sympathy and condolence of its members with the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and the Princess Royal and her daughters in the loss they had suffered by the death of the Duke of Fife.

At the meeting of the Westminster City Council yesterday, on the motion of the Mayor, a vote of condolence with the

GENERAL STRIKE AT LISBON.

Martial Law and Wholesale Arrests.

Lisbon, Jan. 29.

Contrary to general expectation, the Workman's Federation of Lisbon have declared a strike. They demand that all the strikers arrested at Evora be released; that permission be given to reopen the workmen's associations closed by the Government; and that the Civil Governor of Evora be superseded. Many of the more sober-minded workmen refused to join the movement and endeavoured to return to work, but were prevented by the Anarchist element which controls the strike. The Lisbon Electric Tramway Company, a British undertaking, tried to continue its service, but after one car had been damaged by a bomb thrown by strikers and others had been attacked and stopped the company withdrew all its cars and the service was brought to a standstill. The Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Company, another British undertaking has closed its doors and hoisted the British flag. Its premises are guarded by a force of Republican Guard. Railway trains, however, are running freely.

Two bombs exploded in the centre of the town, but caused no damage to life or property. They apparently exploded accidentally. Nearly all the shops are open and business is proceeding.

Public opinion is against the strike and in favour of the Government.

Lisbon, Jan. 30, 9-35 p. m.

In view of the strike the Government has placed Lisbon under the control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. A state of siege has been declared, and the Constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Lisbon and district. It is hoped that these measures will absolutely secure freedom of work. Lisbon is now quiet.

2.45 p. m.

All business establishments have long since closed, and the "clean sweep" of the streets ordered by the Government has begun. The troops holding posts at various points in the city and those at headquarters sounded the "Retreat," and thereafter detachments were marched to the ends of all the streets debouching on the square where the headquarters are situated, and no one was allowed to pass except representatives of the Press provided with safe conducts issued by headquarters.

10.25 p. m.

The Governor of Moita was attacked by a mob armed with hatchets and received frightful wounds, from which he died in hospital.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

Lisbon, Jan. 31.

The authorities were engaged throughout last night in clearing the low quarters of the city, and scores of hooligans and suspicious individuals were arrested.

At 4 o'clock this morning the premises of the Workmen's Federation, where the strikers, syndicate were in permanent session, were surrounded by troops. An officer informed them that they were all arrested and gave them a quarter of an hour to give themselves up. After a brief hesitation, all the men, numbering over 600, surrendered and were sent on board the two warships Pero de Alemquer and Dom Fernando. With the men were also women and children, who were sent to the Marine Arsenal.

The service of the electric tramways has been resumed, and the strike is considered to be practically over.

THE STRIKES ENDED.

Lisbon, February, 1.

At to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Premier explained the Government's proceedings regarding the strike which began at Evora and spread to Lisbon. The movement, it had been ascertained, was instigated by Anarchists and Monarchists. Groups of mysterious individuals had been seen distributing arms and money to the lower classes. Although the Government head taken the strongest measures, over 600 arrests having been made at the workmen's Federation alone, everything had been done practically without bloodshed. He concluded by stating that the Minister of Justice would take the necessary measures for the speedy punishment of all who were ascertained to have taken part in the movement.

The speech was received with loud cheers by all the political groups, and the Government was accorded a vote of confidence.

The Minister of Justice then presented a proposal whereby all persons found fabricating or throwing bombs, inciting to disorder, or interfering with liberty of work are to be tried by the usual military tribunal, but with a special jury.

The Deputies afterwards approved of the adjournment of the House.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.

It is officially announced this evening that there is now no strike anywhere in Portugal at present and that the Government is master of the situation.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS.

With reference to the Paris report of a conference at Dover between the ex-King Manuel of Portugal and Dom Miguel of Braganza, the Pretender to the Portuguese Throne, a Dover Correspondent reports that at midday on Tuesday ex-King Manoel arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel from London, accompanied by Viscount D'Asseca. In the afternoon three gentlemen arrived by the Calais boat, one of whom was stated to be Dom Miguel, and proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, followed by some Parisian journalists and photographers, who had crossed by the same boat. In the meantime some gentlemen had also arrived from London, and all were introduced to the ex-King, after which a conference of a protracted nature took place.

THE MIGUELIST CLAIMS.

The present Dom Miguel of Braganza is the son of the younger brother also called Dom Miguel, of Dom Pedro, the first Emperor of Brazil. On the death of his father, King Joao of Portugal, Dom Pedro renounced his claims to the Portuguese Throne in favour of his daughter Maria da Gloria, afterwards Maria II the great-grandmother of King Manoel. The Miguelist standpoint has always been that Dom Pedro, on becoming Emperor of Brazil, had forfeited his title to the Portuguese succession, and could not transfer to his daughter rights which had already passed to his brother. On the assassination of King Carlos Dom Miguel assured King Manoel of his support but after the revolution and the expulsion of King Manoel he regarded the situation as changed and his claims to the Throne should the Republic be overthrown as superior to those of the ex-King. Later the two sections of the Monarchist began to co-operate and Dom Miguel event sent his two sons to fight under Captain Conceiro in the abortive raid of last year. Dom Miguel stated at that time that, if the Monarchists had succeeded, the choice between the two branches of the House of Braganza would have been left to the Cortes.

Reuter's Agency states that at the conference on Tuesday Dom Miguel spontaneously offered to further by every means in his power the restoration of King Manoel. In Portuguese Royalist quarters some doubts are however, thrown on the report. In any case, the two sections of the Royalists have been working in harmony for some time past.

ROYALTY AND UNITED STATES.

Visit of the King and Queen Suggested.

Washington, Jan. 28.

The "New York Sun" remarks to-day in its Washington message that the manifestations of popular good feeling elicited by the Duke of Connaught's visit have convinced officials at Washington that a visit to the United States of King George and Queen Mary would be most pleasing to the country at large.

Commenting upon the rumoured possibility of such a visit the "New York Times" says that his Majesty would find the kindliest feeling on all sides; no trace of the old traditional feeling against British Kings would detract from his reception. This is undoubtedly true. There is good reason to believe that those most concerned in fostering the right kind of Anglo-American friendship would welcome a visit, though it is recognized, as the "New York Times" points out, that the exigencies of kingly duties may make a visit impossible, even if the Canadian tour materializes.

London Feb. 2.

According to the Central News Agency it is announced in Washington that the Kaiser is planning an official visit of his third son Prince Adalbert to the American capital. Details of the visit are not yet known, but Prince Adalbert will proceed to New York on board the cruiser Moltke.

STEWART ESPIONAGE TRIAL.

Secret Hearing at Leipzig.

Berlin, Jan. 31.

The trial of the London solicitor, Mr. Bertraad Stewart, who was arrested at Bremen on August 2 last and charged with espionage, began this morning before the Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig. As was expected, the Attorney-General who conducted the prosecution demanded the exclusion of the public, and, after a secret deliberation, the Court of Judges, which is presided over by Dr. von Pelargus, decided in his favour.

Mr. Stewart is defended by Dr. von Gordon, of Berlin, Dr. Otto, of Leipzig, and Dr. Finke, of Bremen. There are 22 witnesses, including the police agents, some of whom—to judge by the inquiries made by the Court concerning the prisoner's knowledge of French—are probably not of German origin. As the prisoner does not speak German everything has to be translated. The Court supplies an interpreter. Counsel for the defence failed to obtain permission for the presence as a second interpreter of a Berlin solicitor, Dr. Schneider. Exception seems to have been taken to Dr. Schneider on the ground that he has done legal work for the British Embassy in Berlin, but the Court found that a second interpreter was in any case unnecessary.

The charge against Mr. Stewart is that he attempted, during the year 1911, in Germany, "especially in Bremen, Heligoland, and Wilhelmshaven," to obtain knowledge of military matters, the secrecy of which is in the interest of the security of the German Empire, and attempted to convey information to agents or persons in the employment of the English Intelligence Bureau. When the charge was read out in German, Mr. Stewart said that it need not be translated. He wished, however, to insist that he had neither asked nor obtained leave to come to Germany and that he was solely responsible for his journey. On the proposal to exclude the public Mr. Stewart protested, but was informed that he had no right to express an opinion on this subject.

A CLOSE EXAMINATION.

The proceedings began with a conversation—at first in English—between the presiding Judge and the prisoner, who said he did not desire to take advantage of his legal right to refuse information about himself. Mr. Stewart gave the date of his birth 1872, and said he was a solicitor of the Supreme Court, a member of the English Church, and an officer of the West Kent Yeomanry. He had been an officer for 17 years and had engaged in military studies. He had an income of about £2,000 a year and before this case began possessed a capital of £12,000. He was fond of sport and of travel. He had often been in Germany, but only knew enough German to obtain his meals and to make himself understood in hotels and on railways.

Questioned about his service in South Africa, he said it was quite untrue that he had been engaged in any sort of espionage. He had done scout work, such as was done for every Cavalry regiment. His only interest was Cavalry and he knew nothing about the Navy or about garrison work. Pressed by the Presiding Judge as whether he would know the difference between a warship and a merchant ship he said yes, but he would not know the difference between a battleship and armoured cruiser.

The conversation dealt with the family relationships of Mr. Stewart, with his habits, what class he was accustomed to travel, and in what sort of hotels he was accustomed to stay, and whether he usually carried large sums in cash.

It seems to be hoped that the trial may be finished to-morrow. The German Press, after its manner, has long since condemned Mr. Stewart as a "spy." The worst offender in this respect is the Berlin 'Lokalanzeiger,' over which the Government has an effective control, and it must be pointed out that by its persistent neglect to check or rebuke his elementary injustice the Government misses an easy opportunity of reducing the deliberate excitement of public opinion against foreign countries, and especially England.

Leipzig, Feb. 1.

The trial of Mr. Bertraad Stewart was resumed in camera this morning.

INSTRUCTION TO OFFICER.

Amended instructions have been issued by the General Staff, War Office, for officers travelling in certain parts of Germany.

In Alsace Lorraine officers are warned that if they wish to make a stay of any time they must first obtain permission from the Imperial Ministry at Strassburg. They must also in any case, whether staying in Alsace-Lorraine or travelling through the country, report themselves to the Mayor and the military authorities. To the military authorities the report must, in garrison towns, be made in person to the senior officer; in fortresses to the Governor or the Commandant; in any other place to the head-quarters of the military district. In the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia all foreigners holding military status who cross the Russo-Prussian frontier into Prussia are bound to report, either verbally or in writing, in every place where they stop for the night:—"Notice of arrival and notice of departure immediately after entering and quitting." The General Staff recommends officer travelling in any part of Germany to provide themselves with passports and to carry them when in the neighbourhood of manœuvres or defences.

HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

892-10—M B Chottia Jetha Bhima and Co. vs. Lady Janbai and others Mulji and Kambhatta.
615-10 Subnis and G Valley Alias Ashud widow and others vs Essa mudia bin Mahomed Hoosein Tyabji D and Co.
839-09 Shroff D and D Tanappa Linge vs. Krishnadas Gordhandas Mat J and M
564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D
790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Laroo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co.
741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.
103-09—Dastur and Co. Mangalal Jeeweraji vs. Mangaalal Narotamdas and others Shamrao M and P.
24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.
637-09—Shroff D and D Lalbehari Ravinarayen vs. Khusal Motiram Khund L and M.
26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.
942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.
586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.
1085-10 Mat J and M Aanijabai widow vs Ismail Haji Dawood Payne and Co.
974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.
455-10 Malvi H M and R Messrs Pokurmal Mutsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Ragh B and N
919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.
217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hoosein ally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.
651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshailal Gordhandas vs. Nartoumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M and Payne and Co.
516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragasol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co Sham M and H.
752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Duyasbai Tapidas Chit M and K.
161-4418-08 In person Purbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber Matter is over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

LABOUR UNREST.

Conference of Mine-Owners and Men.

The joint committee appointed by the representatives of the coalowners and miners in the federated districts of England and North Wales to discuss in detail the men's demand for an individual minimum wage again met on Jan. 27, and at the end of their meeting issued the following statement:—

The joint committee of owners' and workmen's representatives in the federated area at several meetings have exchanged views upon the demands of the miners with reference to abnormal places and the minimum wage. A report will be submitted to the coalowners and miners in the different districts within the federated area, and it is hoped that for this purpose meetings may be held in each district during the next week."

The decision of the joint committee, after several days' discussion, to report the result of their deliberations to the districts is a step of a most hopeful character.

Any settlement in the federated districts of Great Britain would not, of course, affect the four outside areas in which there are also Conciliation Boards—South Wales, Scotland, Northumberland, and Durham. Nor could the miners within the federated districts act independently in the final resort of their comrades in these four areas. It is recognised, however, that if a basis of compromise were accepted in the federated area, this fact would have enormous influence upon the negotiations in the other areas.

THE THAMES IRONWORKS.

The workmen employed by the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, on the invitation of Mr. Arnold Hills, the chairman of the company, held a meeting at Canning Town on Jan. 27, and decided to forego the advance in wages granted them in November, with the view of enabling the company to compete with the Northern firms in tendering for Admiralty contracts. Mr. Hills stated that he had grounds for believing that they would, by this means secure the contract for two protected cruisers. The men's decision was conditional on the order being given, and in the case of the labourers it was agreed that only half the advance should be given up.

LABOUR PARTY FINANCE AND DISCIPLINE.

The Labour Party brought its Conference to an end at Birmingham on January 26, with a series of debates and decisions on a great variety of subjects. The most detailed attention was given to the Insurance Act, the foreign policy of the Government, the suffrage, and the finance and discipline of the party. The "obiter dicta" of two Labour leaders are worthy of record. Mr. Snowden, in pleading the cause of the enfranchisement of women, declare that there were far more votes for men than there were men who intelligently exercised them. Mr. Keir Hardie, in an attack on the foreign policy of the Government, insisted that circumstances were being created which made conscription in this country absolutely inevitable.

The resolution on the policy of the party towards the Insurance Act was very fairly described by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as "very pious and non-committal." One delegate regretted that the party had not put up a better fight against the Bill, and a caadid friend congratulated the Labour members on their dexterity and good luck in evading criticism. A proposal for the investigation of the possibilities of a general strike for the prevention of war was vigorously resisted by Mr. Shaw, a Colne weaver, who denounced French syndicalism, but did not succeed in defeating the resolution. Another notable vote was that which pledged the party to accept no Reform Bill which did not include women, in face of the opposition of the miners, who were prepared to take manhood suffrage.

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who has gained a commanding influence in the party, and whose personality has made him the first natural leader they have found, gave the delegates a ten minutes' "straight talk" on the limits of interference with the duties of a member of Parliament. His attitude was strikingly endorsed by the Conference, which from beginning to end was conducted with a dignity and restraint far removed from the street corner methods of Labour Congresses of a former generation.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th February, 1912.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	15	2	p.m.	21	32
Teheran ...	16	1	20 p.m.	1	30
Suez.....	16	2	10 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic at present (1-1-11).

Until further notice telegrams (code) for Turkey cannot be accepted (14-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code, one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph office at Rome (20-10-11).

Ramhormuz line interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11).

Bushire reports messages for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should not be marked "by post over interrupted section." There is no postal service over interrupted section and the line is not likely to be restored till next April or May. Therefore all messages for those stations should be accepted "Post Bushire." Mail for Mohammerah and Ahwaz leaves Bushire every Wednesday morning and post messages for those places should reach there not later than 6 p.m., Standard Time, on Tuesday (14-12-11).

Line beyond Borazjoon in Persia interrupted. Telegrams for Behleehan and Sheshter or Schoushter should bear instructions "Post Bushire." Rates to be collected is that for Bushire. (9-2-11.)

Telegrams for following offices in first region of Egypt can only be accepted in plain language at sender's risk. They should be written in plain language English or Arabic only (1) Ras et Dabaa (2) Marsa Matrough (3) Sidi Barrani (4) Siwa 12-12-11).

Owing to bad weather telegrams for Casablanca, Mogador and Robat are subject to great delay, (9-2-12.)

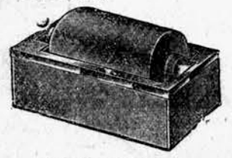
In Consequence of floods Communication between Spain and Portugal interrupted on Portuguese territory. Traffic for Lisbon and beyond should be sent by post from Badajoz at 18-30 hours daily (15-2-12.)

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. In two shades, Pink and white. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

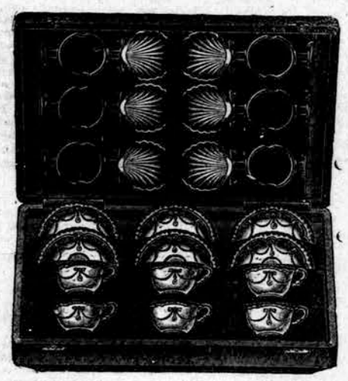
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.


Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 3½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3¾ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs 36.


Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63.
" " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in, Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND CLUB BLEND WHISKY
ONLY RS. 2-12 BUT WORTH RS. 3-4 PER BOTTLE

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced, are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be readily cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 32 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, sores of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHEA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid an Mellow—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.
For Rheumatism, Goutend Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and whites—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment (for 15 days, Rs. 19-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 19-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which at other times may not produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years, Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severs l other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Moutwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Termians, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Termians Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you tomy friends,

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRAKEY Government Telegraphs,

8th September, 1909.

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 15.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fine.	Minus.
£1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 15-16	5-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4		unchgd
£1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov.Securities...	84 3-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27 7-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 5-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 5-8		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·26		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·36 1-2		unchgd
do. do. New York...	4·86 1-2		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	3th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 5-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Business has been done at 1-16 under the fixed rates.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 60,000 at 1s 4 1-8d
The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£39,200,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Public Deposits	... £18,400,000	Inc. £ 600,000
Other Deposits	...£33,700,000	Inc. £2,400,000
Government Securities	£15,260,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Other Securities	...£31,400,000	Inc. £2,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,000,000	Inc. £ 600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Easier.—Good business done.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Firm with a fair demand
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 "
Imports ... 10,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5·91—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 3-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·69 —·08	5·69 —·09	5·70 —·09	5·71 —·09	5·71 —·08
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·71 —·08	5·67 —·07	5·63 —·08	5·61 —·08	

New York official noon call March 10·16 ; May 10·33
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·55 ; May 10·59.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	41,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	13,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	37,000
Exports to Continent ...	30,000
Spot Cotton— ...	10·20—21

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·19—11 } Declined on bear pressure and liquidation and on longs unloading.
Futures—Month of May 10·25—10

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 10 1-2 unchgd.
Futures—Month of March ... 10 37—12
Do. do May ... 10·41—12
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 +1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-April.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 39 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.—London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ...38 +1-8
Do. Month—Jan-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... — No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 38 unchgd
Do Months ... ... February—Sellers.

SEEDS

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...48 1-2—1-4
Do. Months— ...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... ...
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 unchgd
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Tone—Easier.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...67 1-4 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan-Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...59 3-4—3-8
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0—unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Buyers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 6 1-2—1
Feb.-Mar.—Sellers—Easier.

METALS—
Copper Brazers ... £ 74 + 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M S ... £ 62 7-8 + 7-16

ARRIVALS—
"S Rubattino"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 19 7 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. 15 10 1-4—1 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Mar. Sellers.
Tone—Opened flat. Closed firmer.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 20 9 3-4—3-4
Months of Shipments Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Firm at previous rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH FEB. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
22 Boxes Bullns.	76,800	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ...	15,30,000	do	do
11 Boxes Bullns.	76,800	do	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Bullns ...	38,400	do	Indian Specie Bank
74 Bars Silver..	1,50,000	do	Mercantile Bank
69 Bars Silver..	1,42,500	do	Chartered Bank
2 Parcels Silver	65	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	38	43,323
B B and C I Railway ...	20	23,297

Many of the markets being closed to-day for a Hindu Holiday, our report is somewhat curtailed this week, and in some cases can only be brought up to Thursday evening.

FINANCIAL.

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, 19·90 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 80·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-8d. tenderers receiving 19 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 153·20 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted remains at 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th January, and comes with the mail of the 2nd February, brings £210,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver, and £260,000, sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	3,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,,	1,50,000
Madras ...	...	... ,,	60,000
Total...		... ,,	5,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 2nd February and comes with the mail of the 9th February brings £240,000 bar gold, £100,000 silver and £240,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	7,30,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,,	80,000
Madras ...	...	... ,,	1,20,000
Total...		... ,,	9,30,000

The steamer which left London on the 9th February and comes with the mail of the 16th February brings £220,000 gold, £120,000 silver and £140,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs.	14,40,000
Bombay ...	...	... ,,	5,00,000
Madras ...	...	... ,,	1,10,000
Total...		... ,,	20,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	10,84,000
Other Deposits ...	52,33,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	3,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	1,76,000
Other Authorized Securities ...	unchgd	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	13,22,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	10,52,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	.....	5,48,000
Bullion ...	2,55,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	1,48,000	.....
Sundries ...	.....	82,000
Cash ...	52,78,900	.....

COTTON STATISTIC

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	116,350	54,469	+61,881
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th Feb.	1,143,547	1,149,745	—6,198
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	14,290	25,178	—10,888
China ...			
Japan ...	33,922	26,985	+11,937
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	53,212	52,163	+ 1,049
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th Feb			
Europe ...	91,446	372,158	—280,712
China ...	3,925	3,811	+ 74
Japan ...	325,121	254,787	+ 70,354
Coast Ports ...	14,983	18,443	— 3,460
Total...	435,435	649,179	— 213,744
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,267	9,741	— 8,477
China ...			
Japan ...	51,431	1,515	+ 52,916
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1911, 22,268 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	21,242	185,764	272,825
Central India... ...	8,967	53,003	66,806
Barsee and Nagur ...	7,654	46,403	60,368
Berar	28,754	293,117	207,041
Central Provinces ...	11,261	223,806	83,663
Total Comras ...	77,878	807,096	690,693
Dholleras	997	10,728	61,454
Broach	15,494	87,621	2,381
Compta and Dhatwar.	2,605	19,376	27,092
Westerns	4·6	8,523	4,420
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	4,320	77,756	274,356
Bengals. (Rajputana)	4,288	19,117	46,653
Sind	2,493	40,630	39,672
Persian	10	1,931	422
American	7,859	62,224	686
Egyptian	...	322	1,305
Other sorts	...	8,018	161
Total ...	116,350	1,143,547	1,149,745

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec., 1911	1,148,547
	1,448,547
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 28th Dec. 1911	425,485
	1,008,112
Afloat —	55,698
	952,414
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	429,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 29th Dec., 1911 ...	523,414
Difference since last week	+ 18,787

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Fairly sharp fluctuations have occurred in the Home markets during the past week and on balancing prices show a small advance in New York and Liverpool and a small decline in New Orleans. After the late big rise it was natural that profit taking should cause easiness of the market at times. It is, however, difficult to see where any appreciable decline can come from so long as trade conditions continue as good as they are at present. Breaks may occur on bulls unloading and securing profits, but a bear campaign does not seem feasible at the moment, as the trade demand appears sufficient to maintain prices for the present at over 5 1-2d. per pound. The tendency of the markets at the close is easier, and private telegrams have a bearish tone.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Mar. ...	10·00	10·09	+·09
,, May ...	10·13	10·25	+·12
Spot ...	10·20	10·50	+·20
New Orleans—			
Futures Mar ...	10·47	10·37	—·10
,, May ...	10·49	10·41	—·08
Spot ...	10 3-16	10 1-2	+ 5-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Feb.-Mar ..	5·60	5·69	+·09
,, June-July...	5·64	5·71	+·07
Spot ...	5·85	5·91	+·06

The local market has been irregular and considerable fluctuations have occurred. The lowest price touched for good Broach during the week has been Rs. 279, and the highest (on Wednesday last) Rs. 289. Oomras have been firm, and covering and buying in the bazaar has caused an advance. As compared with last week's closing rates, prices this morning opened at Rs. 2 higher for Broach, Rs. 9 higher for Oomras and Rs. 3 higher for Bengal. Business in contracts has been chiefly confined to the bazaar, though mills and Japan shippers have also been in the market at times. In Bengals there has been little doing. Native opinion is on the whole bullish, but prices are high and a reaction is not improbable. Opinions regarding good Broach for the March Settlement are divided, but the real fight between bulls and bears has not yet commenced, and a more than usually keen contest is anticipated, as forces on both sides are strong. The market is closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

Receipts for the week have been large and total receipts to date are now only 6,000 bales behind last year. There has been a good demand for the higher classes of ready cotton, and prices have improved.

The following quotations are more or less nominal, the market being closed.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	290	March
Good M. G Broach ...	... ,,	281-2	,,
Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat	... ,,	287	,,
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... ,,	285	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... ,,	281	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	... ,,	278	,,
Fine M G Khandeish	... ,,	266	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... ,,	255	,,
Fine M G Bengal ...	... ,,	260	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... ,,	242-3	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENED :—

Opening Tone	...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports	...	... 42,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·62 —·07	5·62 —·07	5·63 —·07
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·64 —·07	5·64 —·07	5·64 —·07
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·60 —·07	5·56 —·07	5·55 —·06

FREIGHTS.

Business has been rather restricted during the week : but rates have been fairly well maintained. The following business has been done :—
DUNKIRK. Cotton at 23s Feb.
Cotton at 22s March.
HAMBURG. Cotton at 23s Feb.
A line was done seeds cotton at 20s ready.
LONDON. Cotton at 23s Feb.
ANTWERP. Seeds cotton at 18s February and Cotton at 21s Feb.
GENOA. Seeds cotton at 20s April.
HULL. 7,000 tons light seeds at 17s March. at 17s 6d April. at 16s 6d May. at 16s June.
LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES 1,000 tons seeds, at 17s 6d June option 1-2 wheat at 18s June.
The market closes firm for February and March but is a little easier for forward months.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
We have again had fluctuating markets here though variations have been within narrow limits, with no marked tendency one way or the other. Native opinion is bearish and lower prices are anticipated shortly as soon as arrivals are on a free scale.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 12-1-0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 11-11-6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
Prices are steadier on the week, and a moderate business has been done.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 14 0 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 8 5 0 ,,

WHEAT :—
Changes have been slight and the market keeps fairly steady with a moderate business passing.
We quote :—
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c.Rs. 5 5 0 R.T.
White Delhi Ap.-May... ,, 5 5 6 ,,

POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet and rates are a little easier.
We Quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 3 0 R..T

GINGELLYSEED:—
A moderate business has been done and at the close the market is quiet and prices are a trifle easier.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 12 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... ,, 57 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ... ,, 51 4 0
Black Kutni ... ,, 46 8 0

CASTORSEED :—
The market is quiet.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... ... ,, 7 3 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Quiet but steady, moderate demand.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is firm with a good enquiry.
We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 43 0 0

MOWRASSED :—
A fluctuating market closing steadier.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	116,350 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	39,247 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	34,724 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	3,542 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	48,988 ,,
Poppyseed ...	...	...	452 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	...	61,709 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	42,707 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	180,725 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	37,948 ,,
Cottonseed ...	...	...	128,493 ,,
Mowrasseed ...	...	...	531 ,,
Gram ...	...	...	54,453 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	5,011 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	15,814 ,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—There is a little improvement in the demand. Prices are firm.
WHITE GOODS :—In these goods also there is a slight improvement in the demand.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues quiet and the demand is moderate. Prices are keeping steady. Forward business is being booked at high rates with a view not to miss shipment.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—In the Home market prices are advancing considerably and only distant deliveries are offering. Locally there is some demand and prices realized are moderate.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here is quiet. Prices at Home are steady and very distant shipment are quoted.
DHOOTIES :—Prices at Home are very high, and deliveries offered are distant. The demand here is moderate.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows an advance of 30s per ton during the week. This has had a good effect here and Rupee prices for Copper have advanced to the extent of 12 annas per cent. Yellow metal, however, shows no change.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins ...	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3	14	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	9	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	15	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	4	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair...	3	14	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ...	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	3	0	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	10	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	0	0
Shell 150° in Cases per case ...	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	6	0

	Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150° American	,, 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150° American	,, 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75° Abel A'can	,, 4 12 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant 76° Abel A'can	,, 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125° American	,, 4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125° American	,, 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°	per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°	,, 3 14 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°	,, 3 4 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.	,, 3 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and during the latter part of the week the same activity has been seen specially in mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,752 1-2; Bank of India's after touching Rs. 66 C.D., have improved to Rs. 66 3-4 C.D. Bank of Barodas have changed hands at and about Rs. 66 X.D. Indian Specie Bank shares have improved to Rs. 53 1-2 to Rs. 54 C.D. The Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 79. In press companies, Hingoli Press shares are quiet at Rs. 85 ; and Indian Cotton at Rs. 132 1-2. New Mofussils are steady at Rs. 790 ; New Berars are quiet at Rs. 510. Volkarts are at Rs. 650. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advance have changed hands at Rs. 595 ; and later on they are steady at Rs. 600 ; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have improved to Rs. 402 ; Bombay United are steady at Rs. 435. Century Mill shares are at Rs. 260 ; Central Indias have advanced to Rs. 1,970, and Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,295 ; Crescents are steady at Rs. 81 1-4, and Davids at Rs. 415. A big lot of Edward Sassoon Mill shares has been put through at Rs. 201 1-4 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are steady at Rs. 272 1-2 to Rs. 275 ; Finlays are at Rs. 292 1-2 ; Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 167 1-2 ; Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 735 and Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,415 ; Manekjee Petits, after touching Rs. 2,540 ; Advanced to Rs. 2,590 and closed at Rs. 2,575 ; Morarjee Gocul-das Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,775 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 197 1-2. New City of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 850 and Phoenix to Rs. 102 1-2 ; Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 820 ; Southern Maharattas have declined to Rs. 97 1-2 ; at which rate a good number shares are reported to have changed hands. Standards have improved to Rs. 1,140. Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 97 1-2 ; Swadeshis have advanced to Rs. 1,305 and Textiles to Rs. 1,150. Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 4,475 and Western Indias at Rs. 455. In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are week at Rs. 220. Bamankas have changed hands at Rs. 8. Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 92 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are quiet at Rs. 560 Bombay E. S. and Transway Company Ltd. Ordinary shares after touching Rs. 145 ; have improved to Rs. 747 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 178 C.D. Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 277 1-2 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 287 1-2. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 745 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 17 C. D. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 73 ; Deferred dhave declined to Rs. 129 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 166. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 490. In railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Old issues have changed hands at Rs. 655 ; Amritsar Pattis are indemand at Rs. 126 ; Tapty Valley Railway shares are unchanged at at Rs. 520 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas are in demand at Rs. 126 ; Central Provinces are quiet at Rs. 36 1-2 ; and Gujerat Railway shares are steady at Rs. 60. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The final memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States for the season 1911-12 states that the latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as follows:—

	British Districts Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	3,507,900	1,802,400
Sind ...	319,500	10,400
	3,827,400	1,812,800

Making a total of 5,640,200 acres; this is 25·2 per cent. below last year's area and 7·5 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years. This area is higher than that reported in December last, by 472,000 acres owing to the receipt of fuller information mainly from the Karnatak districts, and from Sind and Baroda. Since the publication of the December report the crop has further deteriorated in Gujarat owing to absence of moisture and excessive heat and the dry crop entirely withered away in many places in the North and in places it was fed to cattle. Where helped by irrigation, it has survived the drought and yielded some outturn. In South Gujarat the crop has done somewhat better though dropping of bolls and leaves through cloudy weather has been reported from places. In the Karnatak also it suffered from absence of moisture particularly in the eastern tracts and from unfavourable winds. Deficiency of water-supply, scanty rains and strong winds have affected the crop in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar, where it is principally grown. Elsewhere its condition was fair. As a result of the unfavourable season detailed above the crop in North Gujarat and in parts of Baroda and Kathiawar, where not entirely destroyed, has yielded from 15 to 30 per cent. of the normal. In the south, the yield varies between 40 to 75 per cent. of it. The Karnatak crop is estimated to yield from 25 to 40 per cent. in the light soils in the east and from 40 to 60 per cent. in the richer soils and in the west. In Sind, the crop is half the normal in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar and two-thirds of it elsewhere. The total estimated outturn comes to—

	British Districts. Bales.	Native States. Bales.
Presidency ...	436,800	213,000
Sind ...	118,600	900
	555,400	213,900

Making a total of 769,300; this is 49·7 per cent. below last year's outturn and 36·2 per cent. below the average of the preceding 10 years.

In Gujarat the picking of the early crop began from the second fortnight of December—a fortnight to a month earlier than usual. The late crop is also ready and is being picked. In many places the crop has yielded only a single picking instead of three or four as usual. The Deccan crop was harvested as already reported in the beginning of October, a month to a fortnight in advance of the normal time. The Karnatak crop will be ready for picking in about two to four weeks. In Sind, picking commenced from the middle of October as usual. Of the total outturn about 25 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat, and 14 per cent. by the British Districts of the same Province. Of the remainder 30 per cent. belongs to the Deccan, 15 per cent. to the Karnatak, and the remaining 16 per cent. to Sind.

MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd, Manchester, write under date February 12 :—

		Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock.	All kinns of Cotton.	962,370	1,221,250
,, American	,, ,,	848,180	1,082,940
American Cotton into sight		11,057,060	9,425,000
Receipts at American Ports		8,457,000	6,981,000
Visible Supply.	All kinds of Cotton.	5,781,000	5,151,000
,, ,,	American ,, ...	4,822,000	4,002,000
,, ,,	Egyptian ,, ...	402,000	425,000
,, ,,	East Indian ,, ...	67,000	260,000
,, ,,	Other kinds ,, ...	58,000	64,000

The movement of American cotton "into sight" for the week ending the 26th inst., was 425,000 bales, last year, for the same period, it was 247,000 bales the movement "out of sight" i. e., deliveries of American to the World's Spinners was for the same week 360,000 bales and last year 340,000 bales.

The American Spinners have taken 59,000 bales less than last year to the same date, while all other Countries have taken considerably more.

The Stocks at Bombay on 31st December last as per Port Trust Returns were 56,430 bales and cases, being a reduction of 3,890 since November 30th.

Calcutta imported 46,855 packages of manufactured goods and yarns in December, an increase of 5,312 packages over last December; but we do not know the Stocks in that port—the imports for 1911 were 618,990 packages, against 585,592 for 1910.

With regard to the present position of prices for textiles and yarns in this market our customers abroad should realise that our market having so much forward business already booked we have no interest in trying to make our clients believe, prices will advance, but so far it appears all the cables and market reports sent abroad did not convince buyers in many foreign markets that prices would not decline much, if any and advices are received here by every mail that people are waiting for lower prices and will not buy their requirements.

Cotton prices have advanced over 60 points since the middle of last month and now so large a business has been done that it will be difficult in many cases and impossible in others now to obtain July-August shipments. The markets of the Straits Settlements, Burmah, Java, as well as trans-atlantic markets have waited so long that now they have to buy and both pay rather stiffer prices and take somewhat less early deliveries—of course Turkey and Egypt, the Levant, etc., have not been in a position to buy much and will have probably to pay more when they enter the market and will require to give extended dates for deliveries.

India buyers profited by their experiences a year ago, and have kept in this market all along since the fall in cotton, and still continue to offer their requirements without delays, and this policy will most probably turn-out the best.

The probability seems to be in favour of firmer prices here for textiles and Yarns; trade in the U. S. A. is improving, the Continent of Europe has been active for some time buying cotton and has already taken 2,533,000 bales being 643,000 more than last year, which signifies that large contracts have been made by Producers of Cotton Textiles—our Colonies and the Home Trade are likely to continue to support the market through their large requirements, and in fact if China Turkey, Egypt, Persia and Tripoli should by a sudden transformation require to buy largely, we should want our producing capacity in machinery nearly double for the time being. The advance of 5 per cent. in wages demanded by the weavers of Lancashire and District will also tend to harden prices, and there is also the advance in coal and the danger of a Miners Strike, and these factors, in addition to the late stoppage of 3 1-2 weeks in the weaving industry, when £1,000,000 were lost in wages, and 400,000,000 yards of grey cotton goods lost in production—to not make for lower prices—then the difficulty will arise again concerning late shipments, especially this month end.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	541232	51779	489503
Value in rupees...	32396910	2984573	29713337
To the end of the month of Dec. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	3540225	497877	3142418
Value in rupees...	221520042	23684557	192835485
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	4058237	7282169	3223942
Value in rupees....	7143004	11357583	4214579
To the end of the month of Dec. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	57285966	30453566	26833400
Value in rupees...	96317546	53457452	42860094
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Dec. 1911—			
Value in rupees...	39839914	14842156	25497758
To the end of the month of Dec. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Value in rupees...	317837588	82142009	235695579

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard)
In the month of Dec. 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	10931503	10931503
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	693656	305695	988751

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard).
To end of the month of Dec. 1911.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	72037687	72037687
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	8490806	6361019

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, Jan. 27.

BRITISH VISITORS IN RUSSIA.

The British travellers were taken to the heart of Russia yesterday in their visit to the Kremlin—the unequalled treasurehouse of Muscovite faith and tradition. Everywhere they have received evidence of the warmth that is ready to be kindled by a closer acquaintance between the Eastern and Western extremities of Europe. The welcome accorded by the thousands of students was to be anticipated but the cordiality evoked from the representatives of the older and deeper Russia has been not less marked and infinitely more significant.

KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

No one can yet fully realise what the King's visit has meant to the mind and feeling of India, but Mr. Perceval Landon records in the "Daily Telegraph" some of the first consequences that are beginning to present themselves to official vision. "The awe, veneration, and even worship which the King has received," he describes as "terrible in its intensity, almost disquieting in its recklessness." From a practical point of view, the question is whether any subordinate authority will be able to flourish beside the memory of the Presence itself. Statesmen scarcely realised what a tremendous weight was being given to their edicts by using his Majesty's personal declaration. It is even now being asked whether that which comes through lesser channels will in future be able to command serious attention.

DOCTORS AND INSURANCE BILL.

It takes two to make a conference, and the Insurance Commissioners, being unable to induce any of the medical bodies to accept their invitation yesterday, were obliged to postpone the fixture "sine die." The doctors appear to feel that it is useless going into conclave upon the scheme without more substantial guarantees than exist at present for the satisfaction of their demands. Since the "Six Points" have been published, it would perhaps be well for the Commissioners to define their own attitude in the matter. If they can show their readiness to use all the powers reposed in them for the avoidance of "sweating" by the friendly societies, it must bring the medical men at least within speaking distance. The doctors have been told that half of what they want is in the Bill and the other half can be got from the Commissioners. The opinions of counsel have been obtained upon this, and indicate that there are limitations to its truth. The fact cannot be overcome that, after appearing to release. The profession from "club" control, Mr. Lloyd George restored the old conditions by giving the societies supremacy on the local committees. He kept the word of promise to the ear, and broke it to the hope. And it is very difficult to see how the problem of remuneration be settled without a financial elasticity which the scheme does not possess in its present form. The Commissioners can do many things, but they cannot coin money.

TO RE-BUILD PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

If the Act is to be made workable, the first duty of the Commissioners is to re-build the public confidence which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has destroyed. They can take the first step by conceding at once as much of the "Six Points programme as their powers allow. And if that secures as it should a basis for negotiation, they can co-operate with the doctors in drafting an amending Bill for passage early in the session. The general features of the Insurance scheme can come into operation, of course, without waiting for a settlement of "medical benefit." If there is a delay or breakdown in respect of the latter, it will be primarily because Mr. Lloyd George has put politics before public benefit. He spoke yesterday of rendering a service "not merely to Liberalism, but to humanity." The arrangement of his words tells the whole story.

MR. BALFOUR'S NERVOUS MOMENTS.

Mr. Balfour has confessed that his most nervous moments have been not upon the eve of an important deliverance from the Treasury Bench, but in the act of driving off as captain of the Royal and Ancient. He will perhaps have an addition to his ordeals of trepidation if his lawn tennis is to be scrutinised with the detail displayed in a Central News telegram from Cannes. The ex-Premier, we are told, has a difficult service, with lots of "spin," and is generally bamboozling to his opponents. The man who found Mr. Balfour "easy to play" in any game has yet to be discovered.

HOUSE OF BRAGANZA.

The rival sections of Portuguese Legitimism have become reconciled, and it remains to be seen whether, like the scions of the House of France, they have shaken hands when it was too late. It will take a good deal of Republican mismanagement to awaken a positive enthusiasm for the Braganza dynasty, but King Manuel will feel from yesterday that one complication, at any rate, is removed from his prospects. His exile has given him the chance to acquire the true temper of a King, and Fate must determine whether he will be called upon to use it.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S COLLECTION.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan is credited with a natural desire to reclaim the superb collection he has lent so long to South Kensington. It may shortly go (though we have always hoped otherwise) to fill that incomparable library in New York which has been the admiration of the Royal visitors this week. One hopes it is something more than a belated wish to look the stable-door which prompts the sharp reminder that these priceless treasures entrusted to our care have often been misdescribed or gone short of labels altogether. Mr. Morgan has received the highest decorations in the gift of other nations without a fraction of our debt to him, and whether the withdrawal takes place now or later or not at all we owe him testimony and thanks.

JOHN BUNYAN MEMORIAL.

That rough and simple soul, John Bunyan, would have rubbed his eyes in wonderment could he have foreseen his memorial alongside kings and scholars in the Abbey. All he desired was to have his Pilgrim walk into men's hearts and homes as the Dean described in yesterday's dedication sermon. But this achieved, the rest follows. The Abbey is nothing if not the hearthstone to which the nation bids the deserving among her sons, to warm their memories after the chill of her neglect. In Bunyan's case the amends are long delayed, but so was Christian's arrival at the Gate.

THE TIME IN KOREA.

The announcement that the time in Korea will henceforth be the same as in Japan may not thrill most people. Still, it is a mark of progress that time matters at all in the Land of Morning Calm. The reform is one step more towards the contraction of the world's times to an irreducible minimum. It is curious to recall how long the German Empire had been made before Bavaria, Baden, and the rest would abandon their inconvenient particularism in this respect. More sensible arrangements have not always political significance. Norway and Italy synchronise with Berlin merely because they are all Middle European, and the United States are not disunited because convenience compels division into time zones.

UMBRELLAS, "SAHARAN AND ESKIMO."

It is a matter for regret that M. Cremond's (municipal councillor of Aulnay-sous-Bois) "most interesting collection of umbrellas" should be outside of England at this time of necessity; but, as every collector knows, there is a perverted joy in the mere keeping of the useful thing out of use. What are the thoughts of M. Cremond behind his barricades of parched umbrellas? Does he speculate on the curious soul of man who, in a state of nature, finds no terrors in rain, but, being clothed, must needs erect a further protection against damage to his artificial integument, and might logically carry the process to any length, as the tree surrounds itself with infinite gradations of bark? Does he find food for fancy in the curious circumstance that the umbrella is used for directly opposite purposes—for warding off the sun that scorches (the more ancient use) and the rain that cools? Does he consider the umbrella theologically, and see in it a natural relic of the primeval horror of the Flood, or of a flat blasphemy against the divine arrangement of irrigation? Does he study it historically and recall the Jonas Hanway whom (as a national hero) we very properly honour in Westminster Abbey, but whom the coachmen and street boys (and perhaps the preachers) of his time jeered at as a decadent? Finally, does he borrow (no true collector lends)? And does his gallery include specimens of those rarest varieties, the umbrella Saharan and the umbrella Eskimo?

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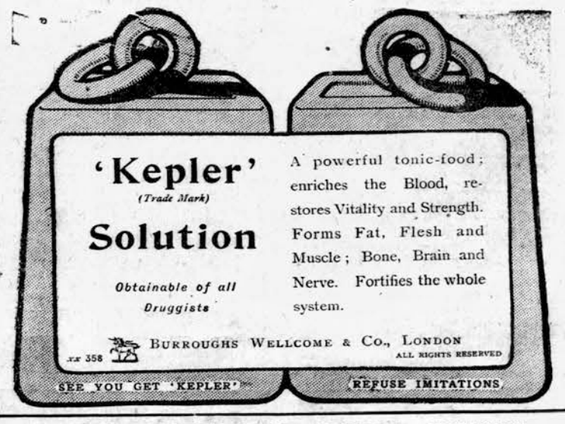
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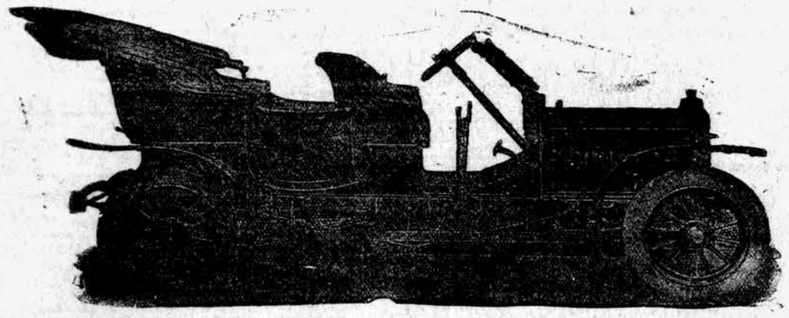

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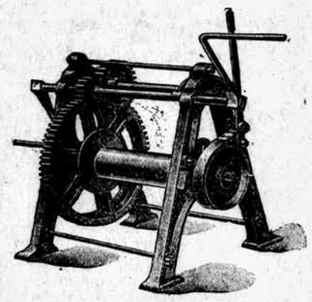

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